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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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SEWALL ACCEPTS AGAIN

LETTER FROM THE CHICAGO VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Indorses the Financial Declarations of the Party that Nominated Him—Pleads for Dollars of Small Purchasing Power for the "People," Whose Interests, He Says, Are Opposed to Those of the Money Power.

BATH, Me., Oct. 6.—The following is the letter of acceptance of Arthur Sewall, Democratic nominee for Vice President of the United States:

Bath, Me., Oct. 6.

Hon. Stephen H. White, Chairman, and members of the Notification Committee:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic Party as its candidate for Vice President of the United States, and in doing so I am glad, first, to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party, which has commanded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all its privileges, and especially of the absorbing financial issue upon which, as you say, I took my stand "when the hours of triumph seemed remote, and when arrogant money changers throughout the world boasted that the conquest of the American masses was complete."

These principles have been of late in abeyance only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so. These principles can never die. We have rescued our party from those who, under the influence of the money power have controlled and debased it. Our mission is to now rescue from this same power and its foreign alliances, our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform; upon the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait.

The test of party principles is the government they assure; the proof of good government is a contented and happy people, and the supreme test of both is the ability to guide the country through a crisis, as well as to administer the government in ordinary times.

The People Face a Crisis.

Our people now face a crisis—a crisis more serious than any since the war. To what party shall they turn in their dire emergency? It is true that the present crisis may not involve all equally, that there are those who do not suffer now and who may not suffer should the crisis threatened by the gold standard come on in all its fury. Human selfishness makes these deaf to all appeals; but to the fortunately, the Democratic Party has never needed to appeal to win its battles, nor does it now, save as there are some among them who can rise superior to self in the sacrifice which such a crisis demands of every patriot.

We are told that the country has prospered under the present monetary standard, that its wealth has enormously increased. Granted. But in whose hands? In the hands of the toilers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the factories, the creators of the Nation's wealth, in peace, its defenders in war? Have they the prosperity which was theirs so late as even twenty years ago? I deny it. They deny it. None affirms it, save those whose interest it is to do so, whose profits would diminish as prosperity returns to those on whose distress they thrive.

All is indeed right between capital and capital. The best money in the world is none too good for those who have got it, but how is it with the 90 per cent. of our people who have "got it to get"? How is it with those who must buy this "best money in the world" with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic Party would legislate. What is the best money for these is the question for all to ask who really love this land.

Dollars Buy Too Much.

How, also, can you increase labor's purchasing power but by increasing the price of labor's products? Is it a fair measure of value that in our great producing sections ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat, and all other products of the soil and mines and the labor of all wage earners at the same ratio? Does any fair-minded man say this is honest money that forces such an exchange, and if it is not a fair exchange is it honest—is it less than robbery?

This is the condition to which the single gold standard has brought us. Under it the appreciation of the "best money in the world" has increased the wealth of the rich, and for the same reason has increased the debt of the debtor. So under the present standard it must continue to be.

With these object lessons about us little need have we for history and statistics and the studies of scholars. Little satisfaction it is to us that they have warned us long since of the deadly evil of the gold standard. It has brought us at last to the parting of the ways.

Whither shall the people go? In the way that has led to their enslavement, or into that which offers them their only chance to regain individual liberty, lasting prosperity, and happiness? Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinctions.

Alas for the Republic, they are already here, created by the Republican policy of the last thirty years; created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy. Nor do we raise a sectional issue. The nomination you tender repels the charge.

None knows better than I that this nomination is meant as no personal tribute, but as an assurance that our party is a non-sectional party. Not by our policy, but only by the continuance of the gold standard can sectionalism be revived. Neither shall our opponents be permitted to terrify the people by predictions that temporary disturbance or panic will come from the policy we propose. The American people will be loyal to the Nation's money, will stand behind it, and maintain it at whatever value they themselves may put upon it.

Must Follow Lincoln's Example.

Once before in the present generation have our people been called upon to face a momentous crisis. What then said Mr. Lincoln, the chosen leader of the plain people of the land? Was he awed by threats or weakened by the wily persuasion of the false friends who, as to-day, pleaded for compromise with wrong? His answer was: "If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively."

Let us be diverted by none of these sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored, contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, reversing the divine rule and calling not the sinners, but the righteous, to repentance, such as invocations to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said and undo what Washington did.

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it. We know well the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged; we are anxious only that the people of the land shall understand it, and then our battle is won.

Behind the strong intrenchment of the gold standard are gathered all those favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous classes of the land. Avarice and unholy greed are there; every trust and combination is there; every monopoly is there, led by the greatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold.

All the Patriots for Silver.

With us in our assault upon these intrenchments are all those unselfish men, who, not now suffering themselves, cannot rest content with conditions so full of suffering for others, and that vaster number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient rights and liberties.

These are the patriots of 1896, the foes of a "dishonest dollar" which enriches 10 per cent. of our people to rob the rest; the defenders of the homes of the land, of public morals, and public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of Government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to pay than that the contract calls for; the defenders of the honor of the Nation whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare of all its citizens.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of to-day, to undo the ruin of the past, and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherished principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which shall be our guide on our return to power: "Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics, the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith."

Profoundly sensible of the high honor of the nomination you tender, I am truly yours, ARTHUR SEWALL.

PAVONIA FERRY HOUSE AFIRE.

Pigeons Interfere with Firemen—The Loss Not Over $5,000.

The old Pavonia ferry house, at the foot of Chambers Street, was partially destroyed by fire last night.

Policeman Mackay of the Leonard Street Station, who is detailed at the ferry, discovered the blaze in the telegraph room, on the south side of the building, about 8:30 o'clock, and immediately turned in an alarm from West and Chambers Streets.

By the time the first engine had arrived the flames had eaten their way upward through the wainscoting, and a dense smoke was pouring from the cupola. This was soon a mass of flames, and 200 pigeons, which make their nests there, were flying around, hindering the firemen greatly.

The building is a two-story affair, and is occupied on the second floor by M. E. Stapler, general agent; George F. Degan, live stock agent, and the General Freight Agent.

This floor was not damaged except by water, the flames being confined to the attic, where the ferry records were kept, and all of which were destroyed.

At 9:30 o'clock the fire was entirely under control, although Chief Bonner had sent in a second alarm some time previous. There were twenty passengers in the ferry house when the alarm was sounded, all of whom went to the New-Jersey shore on the boat John King, which left the slip at 8:35.

William Perry, who is the oldest baggage master on the line, locked himself in one of the offices while the fire was burning, and, although drenched by the streams, would not come out.

John O'Connor of Truck 1 had the thumb on his left hand badly lacerated by falling glass, and he was taken to Hudson Street Hospital to have the injured member dressed.

The ferry house was built in 1872 and is fully covered by insurance. The total amount of damage to the building and the destruction of the records will not foot up $5,000.

OPPOSITION TO M'CLELLAN.

Scannell Ignores the Wishes of His Friend Croker.

Congressman George B. McClellan kept out of sight of the politicians yesterday, while John Scannell and his lieutenants were working up as much discord in the Tammany ranks as possible. Scannell's plan is to try to force John C. Sheehan to demand that McClellan indorse the Chicago platform, and, if he refuses, to request him to withdraw. Mr. Sheehan says that he is satisfied with the position of McClellan, who, he says, will vote the entire Popocratic ticket, from Bryan down.

Mr. Scannell is said to be encouraging the labor organizations to threaten to nominate an independent candidate in the Twelfth Congressional District unless McClellan either declares for Bryan or withdraws. Even if an independent candidate is put in the field, Scannell, it is believed, will not openly bolt McClellan's nomination. A friend of the former said yesterday that Richard Croker wrote to Scannell a few days ago, saying that he was personally interested in having McClellan returned to Congress. Scannell has always been regarded as one of Croker's most loyal supporters, and his present action is regarded as a severance of the old relations. County Clerk Purroy and Scannell have been working together of late.

The Republican nomination in the Twelfth District is to be made to-night. Until then the chances of McClellan's election cannot be calculated. The candidates mentioned for the Republican nomination are Wilbur F. Wakeman, Luther B. Little, William Hinkel, and Charles A. Hess. The candidacy of Mr. Hess was announced yesterday.

Too Late for Certification.

The notice of the nomination of John H. G. Vehslage for Congress in the Seventh District was returned to Tammany Hall yesterday by the Secretary of State on the ground that the notice was received too late for filing. The matter is now in the hands of the Law Committee of Tammany.

CENTRE OF THE CONTEST

THE BATTLE FOR McKINLEY TO BE WAGED IN THE WEST.

Mr. Hanna Will Now Direct It from Chicago—A Conference of Leaders Before He Left New-York—Special Attention to be Given to Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee started for Chicago yesterday afternoon. He will remain there until the end of the campaign, and the work at the headquarters in this city will be in charge of the other members of the Executive Committee.

A long conference was held yesterday, at which the entire campaign was discussed. Chairman Hanna and Messrs. Quay, Manley, Clayton, Scott, and Osborne were present, and several Republicans not members of the committee were called in. One was Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. Especial attention was given to the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Kentucky. It is in these States, it was said by some who were at the conference, that the hardest campaigning is to be done.

Mr. Hanna made this statement before he departed as to the general situation:

An Encouraging Statement.

"Everything is perfectly satisfactory. Our position is strong in the East. It has been growing stronger every day on this sound-money question, and the reflection of that is spreading and exerting its influence all over the country. I have yet to discover any weak spots as a result of the second invasion of Bryan. I go West fully prepared and ready to meet our opponents in the open field of battle which they have chosen for the final contest, with perfect confidence and assurance as to the result. The campaign has been extended. It now reaches into many of the Southern States, which gives promise of success, owing to the developed strength of sound-money principles, and this comes naturally from the local sentiment in their section. Although the campaign is more comprehensive, it will nevertheless be active and exhaustive because of the importance of securing an expression of the overwhelming feeling of the people on the issues of the Chicago platform.

"I go West because in dividing my time between the Eastern and the Western headquarters it seems better to be West during the remainder of the campaign, inasmuch as they have stated that the battleground is in the middle Western States. The organization at these Eastern headquarters in point of efficiency and harmony is perfect, and does not seem to need any assistance which I can give it.

"It is needless for me to say that I appreciate fully how much credit is due to the newspapers of New-York, Brooklyn, and, in fact, the press of the whole East, for the gratifying condition of affairs in this part of our country. Their patriotic course cannot have failed to create a profound impression upon the minds of the people."

THREATENED TO MOB "COIN."

W. H. Harvey Called Gens, Sickles and Alger "Old Wrecks."

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 6.—W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin," at a meeting here last night, referred to Generals Sickles, Alger, Howard, and the others in the celebrated car of veterans which arrives here to-night, as "old wrecks of the rebellion who have lost all their honor and patriotism, and are tools of political Shylocks."

Mr. Harvey's words were greeted by a storm of hisses, and cries of "Shame, shame," which rendered it impossible for him to make himself heard. He tried to continue, but gave it up, as the clamor increased. The audience yelled, hooted, and jeered.

A large number of Grand Army men were in the hall and took Harvey's words almost as a personal affront. There were loud yells of "Throw him out!" "Drag him off the platform!" Put him in the street!" Former soldiers leaped from their seats on all sides and started to the aisles, shaking their fists and yelling threats. The cooler heads interfered, however, and restrained the old soldiers.

They were with difficulty pacified, but the majority of them, instead of returning to their seats, left the hall in a body. They were joined in their exodus by many of the audience, and when quiet was restored sufficiently for the speaker to continue, he spoke to a meagre audience.

The affair has left an unpleasant impression. Republicans and Democrats alike deplore the intemperance of the speaker's words. It is conceded by the Republicans, however, that they were probably uttered in the heat of excitement, and do not truthfully reflect the attitude of the silver men here.

Prof. Swift Quits Mount Lowe.

ECHO MOUNTAIN, Cal., Oct. 6.—Prof. Lewis Swift, the astronomer of Mount Lowe, leaves for the East in a few days, and it is quite probable that he will not return to the observatory. The Mount Lowe property has gone into the hands of receivers. Prof. Swift intends to remove the big telescope and all the astronomical paraphernalia, which is valued at thousands of dollars, to some point where astronomical research is rated at a higher value. All the apparatus belongs to him, the bare observatory only being the property of the Mount Lowe Company.

Have but One Day in a Year.

FLAGSTAFF, Arizona, Oct. 3.—The astronomers here have discovered that the planets Mercury and Venus rotate, each of them once on its axis during its revolution around the sun. These planets have, each of them, therefore, only one day in each of their years. The Lowell observers find, further, that Venus is not cloud-covered, as has been supposed, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

Put Powder Down the Smokestack.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—An attempt was made to-day to blow up the tugboat Peter D. Hershey of Tonawanda. Powder was thrown down the smokestack. The stack and smokebox were blown away and the deck was damaged. The loss will amount to $200 or $300. The boat was recently brought here to engage in a tug-rate war.

THE BULL WHEAT MARKET.

Still on the Upward Track in the Chicago Pit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The bull fever in wheat raged again for about an hour today, and then gradually abated in intensity, but had oft-repeated spasms, and was far from having been entirely relieved up to the close of the session. It rose 1 cent per bushel in one jump at the opening, gained another cent, and then dropped to a point which left it still 1¼ cents higher than it closed yesterday. The market opened with an amount of strength which was a surprise to the general crowd, who could learn nothing from the early public cablegrams to satisfactorily account for it. Liverpool was quoted firm, but unchanged in price, for spot wheat, and ½d. higher for futures. That about balanced yesterday's decline in futures there, but a private cablegram covering a later time of the day at Liverpool, although it was also received here before the session commenced, quoted another ½d. advance in futures, or 1d. rise altogether.

It was only when in the course of an hour after the opening the commission houses who had been the best buyers during that time commenced to show some of the dispatches they had from the seaboard and other points at and immediately after the opening that a rise to 69¾ cents for December in an hour's time, or 2 cents advance since the close of the session yesterday, appeared to have any justification.

Wheat Again Advances.

Wheat developed sudden strength in the Produce Exchange yesterday, and led the Chicago quotations in a sharp advance. Trading was particularly active, and for several hours the crowd of brokers in the wheat pit was a large and animated one. By noon the price of December options had advanced to 75½ cents, being 1⅞ cents per bushel above yesterday's closing, and 2⅞ cents above the price at which December opened yesterday morning.

Two or three causes contributed to this advance. The principal cause was the strength of the foreign markets and the continued demand for wheat for export. There was also a large foreign demand for futures. Reports of increased receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth had the effect of quieting the market and causing a moderate reaction in the prices. December options closed at 74¾ cents.

FOREST FIRES MILES WIDE.

The Great Woods of the Sierra Madre Mountains Aflame.

PASADENA, Cal., Oct. 6.—Two destructive forest fires are devastating the western range of the Sierra Madre Mountains on each side of Tejunga. A strip of valuable timber land twenty-five miles long and from one to three miles wide has been laid waste, and the fires are still sweeping northwest and threatening the destruction of a vast area of forest.

The district is thinly populated, and the settlers have had ample warning. The damage to ranch property has been trifling thus far, and it is hoped that the fires will be subdued before they reach the more thickly settled portions of Los Angeles County, to the northward.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 6.—A furious fire is sweeping the Santa Ynez Mountain range in the vicinity of El Capitan and beyond Don Pueblos. As many ranchers dwell in that vicinity, some anxiety is felt for the little farms perched far up in cañons and gulches.

Politicians Come to Blows.

After a meeting of the Richmond County Republican County Committee at the Tompkinsville Republican Clubhouse, in Tompkinsville, last night, District Attorney George M. Pinney, County Leader Hugh McRoberts, and John Eadle, a member of the committee, became involved in a dispute outside the clubhouse. Some hard names were called, and Mr. Eadle, it is alleged, called Mr. Pinney a blackguard. This angered the District Attorney, who is also one of the Greater New-York Commission, and he aimed a blow with his fist at Mr. Eadle. The blow fell short, and only knocked off Mr. Eadle's hat. Both men squared off, when Charles Alexander, the State Committeeman, jumped in and stopped them.

Fell Dead at a Wedding.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—James R. Pearson, aged fifty years, a prominent photographer, died very suddenly last night while attending a wedding in Oakland, at which he was a special guest of honor. The ceremony had been performed, and the wedding feast served, when Mr. Pearson, with his wife, joined in a quadrille. At the close of the dance he fell to the floor and expired immediately. Paralysis was the cause of death. The young bride and bridegroom were just leaving the house on their wedding trip when their friend died.

No Decision in McLaughlin's Case.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—It had been expected that the Court of Appeals to-day would hand down a decision reversing the judgment of extortion rendered in the lower courts against former Police Inspector McLaughlin of New-York City, which resulted in his sentence to Sing Sing for two years and six months, but the court did not do so. A decision is expected on next Tuesday.

Post Office Safe Blown to Pieces.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 6.—Burglars visited the Post Office at Port Murray, a few miles from here, last night, and succeeded in blowing the safe and getting all the money and postage stamps it contained. The safe was blown almost to pieces, and the furniture of the office was wrecked. The force of the explosion aroused Mrs. Smith, the Potsmistress, and she gave the alarm to her neighbors, but the men were not caught.

Boy's Head Crushed Between Piles.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 6.—John J. Nugent, fourteen years of age, while watching a boat this morning, put his head between piles on the dock. The steamer Mary Powell passed at the time, and the waves from the vessel moved the piles, crushing the boy's head. He died in a few minutes.

Cambria Iron Works Stop Work.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 6.—It was officially announced to-night that practically every department of the great Cambria Iron Works will close down at noon to-morrow for an indefinite period. Three thousand men will be affected.

Eidman Is Nominated.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District met at 28 Avenue A last night, and nominated Ferdinand Eidman for Congress.

ENGLAND'S WORD VIOLATED

A RAILROAD AUTHORIZED ON DISPUTED GUIANA TERRITORY.

The Colonial Legislature Grants a Concession to Build Along a Line Which Lord Salisbury Has Conceded to be of Doubtful Title—The Bill Rushed Through, in Spite of Earnest Protests—This Government May Remonstrate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—According to belated advices from British Guiana which have just reached Washington, the promise to maintain the status quo pending negotiations has again been violated by Great Britain in a manner that may possibly lead to remonstrance from this Government. Briefly, the Colonial Legislature has authorized the construction of a railway through territory which Lord Salisbury has conceded to be of doubtful title along the modified Schomburgk line and outside of the so-called settled districts to which England has denied the application of the arbitration principle.

The Demerara Chronicle of Sept. 16, which came to the State Department to-day, contains a verbatim report, extending over five columns, of a session of the Colonial Legislature held Sept. 4, which granted a concession for a railway along the right bank of the Kaituma River to the rich Barima gold fields, which have never been claimed by the colony until a few years ago. It was necessary to suspend the rules to enact the legislation, as the requisite time for its consideration had not elapsed. The Kaituma River flows north into the Barima, fifty-five miles above the mouth of the latter, and it was pointed out that the railway would reduce the journey, which now consumes five or six days, to two or three hours.

The bill was rushed through by its promotors, notwithstanding the protest of some conservative members that it was not clear to whom the concession was being granted or the exact location of the line. The only amendment that was secured provided that the Government could purchase the line after fifteen years.

The local newspapers, which have heretofore, without exception, supported drastic measures against Venezuela, laughingly declare that it is not possible to charge the Legislature with dilatoriness in dealing with the proposition, and the Government organ, The Chronicle, says: "We admit there was a certain amount of incongruity and perhaps something that was slightly irregular in the proceedings. But really, as the Government takes no risks and has its fights guarded at every point, the public has no reason to complain."

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

No Communications Between Great Britain and This County for a Month.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Information has been furnished to The United Associated Presses that no communications have passed between Great Britain and the United States upon the subject of arbitration in over a month. Important developments in connection with Venezuela, however, will probably occur within the month of October.

A settlement of the Venezuelan dispute is by no means imminent, and it is not true, as has been alleged, that Great Britain is making concessions to Venezuela. Much depends upon Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who sailed from New-York for England on Sept. 30, though his desires in the matter are subject to the approval of Lord Salisbury. The latter, the Foreign Office officials say, is hopeful that the arbitration question will be soon solved, but he is at present very much occupied with the Eastern question.

GRAY GABLES DESERTED.

The President and His Family Have Left Their Summer Home.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Oct. 6.—The President and family took leave of Gray Gables this morning. The weather was anything but favorable for traveling. Mr. Cleveland, in company with Private Secretary Thurber, left at daylight on the steam yacht Oneida, the guests of Commodore E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, and Marion, with maid and governess, left in the Directors' car of the Consolidated Road, especially provided by President Kendrick. This car was attached to the regular 8 o'clock train for Boston. It was switched off at Middleborough, and thence proceeded to Providence, where it was again switched to the regular train for New-York.

Mrs. Cleveland and the children will leave the train at East Greenwich and spend a few days with Mrs. Benedict and family. The Secret Service officers who have been at Gray Gables this season left on the same train with Mrs. Cleveland.

The President will cruise along the Sound, and will possibly make a few stops before reaching New-York, whence he will go to Washington via the Pennsylvania Road. He expects to arrive in the latter city either Thursday or Friday. The President has had a most enjoyable and restful season.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Returns from each of the 162 towns that voted yesterday show that 109 went Republican, and 22 Democratic, and that 31 divided. A number of the divided towns really were carried by the Republicans, as the contests were as to the Board of Selectmen, which the Republicans will control. Yesterday's results show a Republican gain of 11 towns.

Eight Buildings in a Row in Ashes.

JELLICO, Tenn., Oct. 6.—Commercial Street was gutted by fire this morning, which caught from a defective flue in a saloon. The town has no fire protection, and the blaze spread quickly to adjoining buildings, destroying eight. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $7,000.

"Land Pirates" at St. Thomas.

HALIFAX, Oct. 6.—It is reported among ship Captains that the marine underwriters propose to prohibit St. Thomas, West Indies, as a port of call. That port is said to be full of "land pirates."

Miss Fair Denies that She Is Engaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Miss Virginia Fair denies absolutely that she is to marry H. Maitland Kersey of New-York. Miss Fair says she knows Kersey only slightly.

LIGHT VOTE IN FLORIDA.

The Democratic Majority May Fall Below 20,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—The Democratic majority is estimated at 20,000 on the State ticket, but it may fall below that figure.

The election to-day passed off quietly. The meagre returns so far received indicate that a very light vote was cast. The election was held under the Australian ballot law, and reports show that Democrats, Republicans, and Populists alike are dissatisfied with it. Only very meagre returns are being received as the count is exceedingly slow, owing to the length of the ballot. Official returns will not be in until tomorrow or next day.

There were three complete State tickets in the field—Democratic, Republican, and Populist—and the Prohibitionists had a candidate for Governor. It was the first time the Republicans had a ticket in the field since 1888.

The Republicans will probably have four, and perhaps six, members of the Legislature, out of a total of one hundred. This Legislature elects a successor to United States Senator Call, and it is not likely that he will be returned, although a silver Democrat will undoubtedly be chosen.

The candidates for Governor are: Democrat, William D. Bloxham; Republican, Edward R. Gunby; Populist, William A. Weeks.

In 1892 the vote for Governor was as follows: Mitchell, Democrat, 32,064; Boskin, Populist, 8,309; Mitchell's plurality, 23,755.

The Presidential vote in 1888 was: Cleveland, 39,561; Harrison, 26,657; Cleveland's plurality, 12,904.

MYSTERY IN HIGHBINDER FEUD

Hatchet Men of Bo-Long-Tong Kill Two of the Bo-On-Tong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Highbinder Tongs of Chinatown are again in emeute, and as a result Lee Ah Nee and Ah Chung, two members of the Bo-On-Tong, were assassinated last night, presumably by hatchet men of the Bo-Long-Tong, in revenge for the death of Lee Ti, a member of the latter society who was mysteriously murdered on the night of July 18 last.

Ah Nee was shot down in the hallway of a Chinese lodging house shortly before midnight, and while the police were looking for the murderer, Ah Chung met his death on Pacific Street, supposedly at the hands of Lee Loui, who was captured in the vicinity, while in the act of concealing a freshly discharged revolver. How Fok and How Tom, both members of the Bo-Long-Tong, have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Ah Nee.

A prominent Chinaman who called at the receiving hospital this morning to see Ah Chung, remarked, when informed that his friend was dead: "Lots more be killed tomorrow; big fight now."

It is believed that the efforts now making to reunite the Six Companies will result in many sanguinary feuds between the various societies, who, having once enjoyed commercial freedom, will never return to their former state of bondage.

WELCOMED TO BALTIMORE.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston Received.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 346 strong, laden with laurels won in two hemispheres and proudly conscious that they constitute the most picturesque living relic of the Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts, arrived in Baltimore this afternoon and received a sincere welcome. The various dissensions that marked the prelude to their visit were all obliterated in the general desire to make the Bostonians feel at home in Maryland's metropolis.

The City Council Committee and representatives of business organizations prevailed upon the "Ancients" to be their guests at a theatre party to-night, and to-morrow the visitors will be taken to Annapolis on the steamer Columbia. At night the Ancients will give a dinner at Hazazeres Hall, at which they expect to entertain as their guests many of the best-known men of Baltimore. The dinner will practically wind up the celebration, as the visitors will leave for Boston Thursday morning.

Blew Open the Money Vault.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The general store of Thomas R. Rees, at Westernville, was entered by burglars last night, who blew the two doors of the vault open with dynamite and got about $135 in cash.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are showers, clearing in the afternoon, and cooler to-night.

The barometer has risen rapidly in the Mississippi Valley and north of Minnesota; it has fallen from Florida northward to the St. Lawrence Valley, and to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

There is a depression of moderate energy covering the lower lake region. The barometer is highest north of Minnesota, with the area of high pressure extending southward over the Mississippi Valley and eastern slope to the west Gulf coast.

It is generally cooler throughout the central valleys and lake region and the Northwest. The temperature has remained stationary on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast.

Local showers are reported from the lake region, upper Ohio Valley, and New-England coast; elsewhere the weather is fair.

The indications are that fair weather will prevail generally throughout the central valleys and upper lake region, with northerly winds. Showers are indicated for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather and brisk northwesterly winds in the Middle Atlantic States. Cooler weather is indicated from New-England southwestward to Texas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	53	51	53
6 A. M.	51	51	53
9 A. M.	56	52	55
12 M.	62	56	61
4 P. M.	66	58	61
6 P. M.	68	60	60
9 P. M.	61	56	59
12 P. M.	58	54	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57.50
Weather Bureau	55.00
Corresponding date 1895	59.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	59.00

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 7.

CHEERS FOR RUSSIA'S CZAR

RECEIVED IN PARIS WITH A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

More than 1,000,000 Visitors Crowd the City to Welcome the Nation's Guest—President Faure Tenders Him a Banquet in the Palace of the Elysee—A Gala Performance in His Honor at the Opera—A Guest at the Russian Embassy.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Czar has come and Paris has gone wild in welcoming him. It is believed that never before has such a multitude of strangers been in the city. It was estimated last night that over 1,000,000 visitors were here, and all through the night every arriving train from north, south, east, and west brought in its quota of strangers to swell the crowd already here. Even to-day the trains have been packed with late comers. It is impossible to even approximately estimate the number of visitors, but it would not be at all surprising if their number was nearer 2,000,000 than 1,000,000.

The weather was sunny and everything was propitious for the great popular welcome that had been prepared for the White Czar, who is undoubtedly to-day the idol of the French people.

The Western Railway Company, over whose line the Czar traveled from Cherbourg, from which place he started last evening, had erected a special station for the use of his Majesty at Passy-Ranalagh. Here an immense crowd was gathered at an early hour, many of those present having remained in the vicinity throughout the night in order that they would be sure to get a glimpse of the Czar and Czarina as the imperial visitors entered the city. The entire route from the station to the Russian Embassy, at 79 Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, was packed with people long before 8 o'clock.

The route was across the Bois de Boulogne, through the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, Place de l'Etoile, in which stands the Arc de Triomphe, thence down the Avenue des Champs Elysees, to and across the Place de la Concorde, thence across the Pont de la Concorde, and down the Boulevard St. Germain to Rue St. Simon, which leads directly to the entrance of the Russian Embassy.

The entire route was decorated with magnificent and tasteful arches and pillars, and the French and Russian colors. A novelty in decoration was seen on the trees along the route. These were covered with paper flowers of all kinds, and were very handsome, the contrasting colors adding materially to the beauty of the scene. The Palace of Industry on the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and the Chamber of Deputies, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of War and Ministry of Public Works, all of which are close to or immediately upon the Boulevard St. Germain, were specially noticeable for the beauty and artistic arrangement of their decorations.

The whole garrison of Paris was turned out in honor of the imperial visitors, and for the more practical purpose of guarding the route along which they passed. The soldiers lined the entire route, and back of them stood policeman, facing the crowd, in order that they might be able to detect and arrest any one who should attempt to insult the Czar by uttering seditious cries. The police arrangements were perfect; in fact, the regulations adopted for the occasion were so strict that they occasioned some adverse comment, but the authorities believe that they are fully justified in taking extraordinary precautions to safeguard the imperial visitor.

The Czar Reaches Versailles.

At 8:30 o'clock the sun was shining brightly, and the crowds were constantly augmenting. Some of the sight-seers were quite boisterous in their light-heartedness, but there was no signs of disorder. Occasionally there would be a scuffle in the crowd as a policeman or detective would discover a pickpocket plying his trade, and promptly arrest him or her.

Every window and balcony along the route was occupied, the occupants of the houses in many instances having been paid very large sums of money for the privilege.

President Faure, the Ministers, and other dignitaries, who had traveled from Cherbourg on a special train ahead of the Czar, arrived at Versailles at 8:20 o'clock. The train bearing the imperial guests rolled into the station twenty-three minutes later. M. Faure was in the reception room, and as the Czar and Czarina alighted from their train he stepped forward and greeted them. After a short conversation between the Ministers and the members of the Czar and Czarina's suites, the Emperor and Empress entered the President's special train, which at 9:03 o'clock proceeded for the Passy-Ranelagh station, where the municipal authorities were waiting to present their respects.

There were thousands of people along the railway from Versailles to Passy-Ranelagh, and as the train passed they cheered enthusiastically.

A Roar of Welcome.

Arrived at Passy-Ranelagh, the Czar and Czarina alighted from their carriage, and as they did so a mighty roar of welcome ascended from the myriad of people assembled in the vicinity of the station. The guard of honor presented arms, and, at a given signal, a battery began firing an imperial salute of 101 guns. Every available space was packed almost to suffocation. It is stated that fully 20,000 persons slept in the Bois de Boulogne last night, in order that they might get good places from which to see the Czar before the immense crowds arrived from elsewhere in the city. The cheering lasted for some minutes, and was acknowledged by repeated bows by the Czar.

The imperial visitors, accompanied by President Faure and the Ministers, entered a tent that had been erected at the station, and here their Majesties received the Municipal Council and a number of civil and military dignitaries. After the reception, which lasted but a short time, the Czar and Czarina and President Faure entered a gala carriage, with postillions, that was awaiting them outside the tent. The President occupied the front seat, with his back to the horses. The various officials, members of the Czar's and Czarina's suites, and others entered other carriages, and the cortegé proceeded at a walking pace to traverse the streets to the Russian Embassy.

The Czarina was attired in a handsome dress of white satin. She wore also a cape and a small bonnet. Her usually grave, sweet face was wreathed in smiles and she

appeared to be very happy at the warmth of the reception accorded to her and her august husband by the French people.

The Czar was attired in a Russian military uniform. He did not appear to be fatigued, and he, too, looked as though he enjoyed the popular acclamations. President Faure wore a black suit and the broad sash of the Legion of Honor.

Line of the Procession.

As the procession started from the station the massed bands began playing the Russian national anthem. At the head of the cortège marched a body of Arab chiefs, who had been brought from Africa especially for the purpose of adding to the picturesqueness of the scene. They presented a unique appearance in their white burnooses. After them came a double line of troops, Chasseurs d'Afrique, zouaves, and Tonquinese soldiers. Members of every French regiment were included in the troops who lined the route and hedged the crowds in.

When the Czar stepped into the carriage there were many shouts of "Long live the Emperor," "Long live Russia," but it was noticed that the cries were not unanimous. For some reason the assemblage at the start of the procession was stiff in its manner, the enthusiasm that a few minutes before had marked the proceedings appearing to have waned. This did not continue for long, however, and as the procession advanced the ebullitions of the vast throngs became more pronounced. The cheering and the shouts of welcome rapidly increased as the procession passed through the Bois de Boulogne, and as it entered the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne the multitude became fairly frantic in their reception of the Czar and Czarina. From this stage of the Czar's advance until the Russian Embassy was reached there was one continuous roar of cheers, in which the spectators in the windows joined equally with those in the streets. From many balconies ladies threw flowers in front of the Imperial carriage, and after the procession had passed people on the street made a wild scramble for them, trampled and spoiled as they were, to preserve them as souvenirs of the occasion.

At the Russian Embassy.

When the Czar arrived at the Embassy he was welcomed by Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador. After a short conversation their Majesties retired to the apartments set apart for their use, where they rested for a time.

The Czar and Czarina lunched with their suites and the personnel of the Embassy. At 2 o'clock they entered a carriage and were driven to the Russian Church in Rue Daru to give thanks for their safe journey. The Imperial couple traversed the same route they had followed from the railway station as far as the Arc de Triomphe. Here they turned up the Avenue de Wagram, driving to Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, from which Rue Daru runs to Rue de Courcelles. The church is situated directly opposite the end of Rue Pierre le Grand, and with its gilded domes is plainly visible for a considerable distance. Large crowds were assembled in the vicinity, and their Majesties were again the recipients of an enthusiastic ovation as they entered the church. They were accompanied by their suites and the members of the Embassy. The services at the church included the singing of a Te Dium.

To the Palace of the Elysee.

Later in the afternoon their Majesties were driven to the Palace of the Elysee, escorted by cuirassiers, where they paid a formal visit to President Faure. The route to the palace was lined with people, who gave a respectful, but intensely enthusiastic, reception to the guests of the nation. The Czarina, in response to the cheers of the multitude along the route from the embassy to the palace and back, bowed gracefully at intervals, and the Czar was kept constantly busy returning salutations extended to him. The President gave a reception in their honor at the palace, to which were bidden among the guests several of the heads of the great families of France.

Later the Czar gave a reception to the Russian Embassy, whither President Faure proceeded in state to return the visit of the Czar and Czarina.

In the evening the President gave a banquet in honor of the imperial visitors at the Palace of the Elysee. The dining room was handsomely decorated, and the illumination was magnificent. Among the 200 guests invited to attend the banquet were the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers, the Generals commanding army corps, and the great State officials.

At the banquet President Faure, in proposing a toast in honor of the Czar, said:

"Your Majesty's presence has, amid the acclamations of our whole people, sealed the ties uniting our two countries in harmonious activity amid mutual confidence in their destinies. The union of your powerful empire and our laborious republic has already exercised a beneficial effect upon the peace of the world. Fortified by tried fidelity, it will continue to spread its fortunate influence everywhere."

The remainder of the President's remarks consisted of compliments and good wishes.

The Czar, in replying to the toast, said:

"I am deeply touched by the welcome extended to the Empress and myself in great Paris, the centre of so much genius, taste, and light. Faithful to imperishable tradition, I have come to France to greet in you, M. President, the chief of the nation to which we are united by such precious ties. As you have said, the union cannot but produce by its constancy a most fortunate influence. I beg you to interpret these sentiments to the whole of France."

After the dinner the Czar and Czarina attended a gala performance at the Opera. To this performance a number of Senators and Deputies were invited. The entire programme for the day was carried out without a hitch, and those having the ceremonies in charge are highly gratified with their success.

The city to-night was one mass of illumination. The River Seine looked weirdly beautiful as it reflected the thousands upon thousands of lights burning along its banks and upon passing vessels.

PARIS A CITY OF LIGHT.

The Magnificent Illuminations in Honor of the Czar.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Along the boulevards and principal streets vari-colored lanterns were swung to-night in festoons upon the trees, producing a most beautiful effect amid the foliage. The Place de la Concorde was one blaze of light, and all the chief buildings from the Church of Notre Dame on the Ile de la Cite to the Palace of the Trocadero were outlined in flame. Late in the evening a flotilla of illuminated boats passed down the Seine, presenting a beautiful spectacle. Thousands of persons paraded along the river front between Notre Dame and the Trocadero, lost in admiration of the magnificence of the illumination, which it is believed was never before equaled. Paris to-night well deserved its appellation of "City of Light."

There are displays of fireworks at six places in the city. The most beautiful displays were along the banks of the Seine, between the Eiffel Tower and the Palace of the Trocadero, which is directly opposite the tower. The Pont d'Jena, which connects the grounds of the Trocadero with the Champ de Mars, on which the tower stands, looked like a dream of fairyland, it being illuminated with thousands of small different-colored electric lights.

After the banquet the imperial party watched from the loggia of the Trocadero the illumination of the Eiffel Tower, which pointed skyward like a gigantic finger of fire, and then turned into a cascade of tumbling flame. The sight was exquisite.

When the Czar and Czarina returned to the Russian embassy, after the close of the day's functions, they were wildly acclaimed by the apparently never-tiring crowd. It is the consensus of opinion among everybody here that Paris and the visitors within her gates have fairly outdone themselves in showing honor to the great ally of France.

Assembly Nominations.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Daniel P. Schultz of Port Jervis, a conductor on the Erie Road, was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Orange County for member of Assembly.

ROME, N. Y., Oct. 6.—John J. Dooley of Annsville was nominated to-day for member of Assembly by the Democrats of the Third Oneida District.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Wyoming County Democrats to-day named Cyril D. Lombard of Bennington for member of Assembly.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Visit the Louis XVI.

Reception Room, First Floor.

BIG CROWDS GREET BRYAN

INDIANAPOLIS WARMLY WELCOMES THE SILVER CANDIDATE.

He Makes Four Speeches, One of Which Is Heard by 30,000 Persons—Talks Bitterly Against the National Democratic Party—Somebody in His Audience Asks Him to "Give It to Bynum," and He Cheerfully Acts on the Suggestion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Mr. Bryan was greatly pleased by his reception in this city. He arrived here about 10 o'clock from Louisville, having made ten or a dozen speeches along the way. He spoke here four times to large and enthusiastic audiences.

Mr. Bryan rode from the railroad station to his hotel in a carriage drawn by six black horses. Seated with him were Gov. Matthews, Mayor Taggart, and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama. A number of silver clubs and other organizations performed escort duty. The candidate was cheered heartily by the crowds in the street.

Mr. Bryan's first speech was delivered at the State House to an audience estimated at 30,000 persons. He spoke to another large crowd in front of Tomlinson Hall, and in the evening made two more speeches.

Gibes at Sound-Money Democrats.

In his speech at the State House Mr. Bryan said:

"This city enjoys the unique distinction of being the birthplace and the deathbed of a so-called party. It calls itself the National Democratic Party, when it does not expect to carry a single county in the whole Nation. It calls itself a Democratic Party when it was organized for the expressed purpose of electing a Republican candidate for President.

"If it was big enough to justify a name I would call it a stupendous fraud, but it is too small to be called stupendous. I will call it a transparent fraud. It was the first political convention ever held in this country where the members of the convention nominated a ticket that they did not expect to vote for and the first place where men have received a nomination and don't want to be voted for.

"The minority plank at Chicago opposed free coinage on the ground that it would interfere with international bimetallism. There could be no clearer evidence of intended deception than is found in the fact that the minority at Chicago, when they had things all their own way, repudiated the planks they stood on there and came out in favor of a gold standard, instead of international bimetallism.

"My friends, I am willing to meet an open enemy in an open field and concede to that enemy all the rights and privileges of open warfare, but when our opponents call themselves advocates of sound money and want to fasten upon us an unsound financial system, when they call themselves the advocates of honest money and then deal dishonestly with the American people, when they say that they are members of a party and yet employ speakers and openly say they are going to vote the Republican ticket, that party does not deserve to be treated like an open enemy in this campaign.

"My friends, I have no criticism to make of any man who believes that the election of the Chicago ticket would destroy this country, and who in that belief votes the Republican ticket, but, my friends, to find a man who wants to elect the Republican ticket and then has not the courage to bear the odium of advocating it, is an entirely different matter.

An Attack on Bynum.

"Give it to Bynum!" cried somebody in the crowd.

"If you want to know," responded Mr. Bryan, "what that distinguished citizen—"

"Extinguished," came from the crowd.

"The gentleman," said Mr. Bryan, "suggests extinguished citizen, but I will say distinguished, because he has a past, whether he has any future or not. [Laughter and cheering.] If you want to know what he said about the gold standard, let me read from his speech in favor of silver in 1886.

"Again the advocates of gold approach us with open hands and smiling countenances, but I fear with a dagger concealed beneath their coats.

"Ah, my friends, he understood the nature of the animal before he began to associate with it. He is right in his declaration. The gold standard never fought an open fight. My friends, instead of saying now that he will adopt bimetallism and drive other nations to it, he says that we will stand by the gold standard and allow other nations to drive us away from it."

The rest of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to a discussion of the silver question on lines familiar to readers of his previous addresses. When he was nearly through, persons in the audience called out, "Hit Bynum again!" "Give it to Cockran!" Mr. Bryan ignored these requests.

Talks About Pensions.

In his Tomlinson Hall speech Mr. Bryan denied that he wrote a certain editorial article for The Omaha World-Herald in which appeared certain criticisms of pensions and pension legislation. This article, he said, was being circulated in Indiana, along with a statement that he wrote it. The fact was, he said, that the article was printed two years before he was attached to the paper.

He went on from this to say that there was nothing in the Chicago platform to which a pensioner had a right to object.

"My friends," said Mr. Bryan, "if the soldier looks at the money question merely from the standpoint of his own interest, he must remember that his pension is only property, and that if he legislates the value of the dollar up, while he raises the purchasing power of his pension he will decrease the value of whatever other property he has, and if he finds that he can benefit himself by raising the purchasing power of his pension he must remember that he is condemning his children and his children's children to the injustices of a gold standard."

SILVER DEMOCRATS JEFFERSONIAN.

Bryan Gives the Stamp of Regularity to His Supporters.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Oct. 6.—Candidate Bryan began in this city this morning his Indiana campaign. He spoke for fifteen minutes to an audience of 2,500 persons.

"I am informed," said Mr. Bryan, "that your city was laid out and platted by Thomas Jefferson. I am always glad to go into any community where they have a special interest in the name of Jefferson because we are in this campaign attempting to revive the principles of Jefferson and apply them to the solution of the questions of today. We claim our title to the name 'Democrat' not only by the fact that a large majority of the Democratic Party has indorsed the principles which we advocate, but for the additional reason that those principles are in harmony with the teachings of the Father of the Democratic Party; and another reason why we feel that we are lineal descendants in a political way of his is that the names which they apply to us are very similar to the names applied to Jefferson and his followers.

"They called Jefferson an Anarchist and a demagogue and a disturber of peace and a maniac. They call us Anarchists and Socialists and disturbers of the peace and lunatics. You see, the word lunatic is very similar to the word maniac. If there is any difference I suppose it would be that a maniac was a little more violent than a lunatic. They called the supporters of Jefferson a mob, and the followers of Hamilton denied that the followers of Jefferson were capable of self-government."

In another part of his speech, Mr. Bryan said: "I have heard that in some of the cities of Indiana the employers have notified their employes that they would not open up business if I was elected. Now, my friends, if you will look at the charters granted to those corporations you will find that not in a single case have the laws of Indiana authorized the organization of corporations for the purpose of running the politics of the State. The restoration of bimetallism will not hurt any legitimate business. The election of the Chicago ticket will help legitimate business. It only interferes with the man who wants to eat the bread that some one else has earned."

While Mr. Bryan was speaking a silvered balloon was sent up by some one in the audience.

"It rises about as rapidly as the gold has been rising," Mr. Bryan said, "only it does not go so far."

GOLD MEN IN HIS AUDIENCE.

Mr. Bryan Faces a Crowd Not Wholly in Sympathy with Him.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 6.—Mr. Bryan made a speech here this morning to about 1,000 persons. The only noteworthy incident connected with his visit here was the presentation to him of fifteen white roses representing the fifteen Electoral votes of Indiana. The donors were the "lady clerks of New-Albany Post Office."

When Mr. Bryan appeared at Sellersburg he saw in the crowd of 700 or 800 that greeted him a good many hats of a golden hue and a number of persons carrying bunches of goldenrod.

Mr. Bryan asked how many in the crowd believed the gold standard was a good thing, and up went a score or more of hands.

"Quite a number," he said. "Now, I want you people who raise up your hands to tell me why did the Republican Party pledge itself to get rid of the gold standard and substitute bimetallism as soon as foreign nations would help us to do it? Now, you men who held up your hands and said you thought a gold standard is a good thing, if the Republican Party thought so, why didn't it have the courage to say so, and not declare that bimetallism was better than the gold standard?

"A dozen or two held up their hands and said the gold standard was a good thing. Now, hold up some gold, some of you who said the gold standard was a good thing. Let me see your gold."

Up went a hand, and in it was a gold coin. Mr. Bryan nodded, and said that out of those not exceeding two dozen who held up their hands only one had gold.

"It is not even sixteen to one, my friends," he added.

SILVER DEMOCRATS WON'T FUSE.

The Connecticut Regulars Will Have Nothing to Do with Gold Men.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee determined to-day not to fuse with or form any alliance with the sound-money element of the party for any local offices. Its resolution is as follows:

"That the Chairman of this committee and its Executive Committee are instructed not to place the name of any bolting or treasonable so-called Democrat upon the official ballot of the Democratic Party of Connecticut."

Eli D. Weeks of Litchfield, representing the Twentieth District on the State Committee, sent in his resignation, and it was accepted. Mr. Weeks was on the old committee, and was retained by the convention of Sept. 16. It is understood that he is a sound-money man.

LINCOLN, JEFFERSON, AND BRYAN.

"Patron Saints" of the Bryan Democracy—New Campaign Book.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A new campaign book issued to-day by the Democratic Congressional Committee takes for the three "patron saints" of the silver Democratic Party, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Bryan. A notice of the book furnished by the committee says: "Next is the platform which is decidedly unique, being composed of three planks, or brief paragraphs, one by Lincoln, one by Jefferson, and one by Bryan. All through the book these three names are linked together as harmonious authorities on the subjects treated."

The book is really a small pamphlet of thirty-two pages, suitable for carrying in the pocket or for mailing in an ordinary sized envelope. Its authorship is anonymous, being ascribed to "Jeffersonian," who dedicates it to "The People."

CAMPAU'S BITTER REJOINDER.

Reply to Consul Parker's Letter, Refusing Aid to Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Chairman Campau has written a reply to the letter given to the press yesterday by George F. Parker, United States Consul at Birmingham, in which Mr. Parker declines to contribute to the Bryan campaign fund. Among other things, Mr. Campau says:

"I cannot say that I am surprised at your answer, knowing you to be the ex-amanuensis of an individual whom six millions of Democrats in the United States elevated to a high post of duty and who has betrayed the people who lifted him to fame.

"It was to be expected, perhaps, that, having lived abroad for several years, you should have become quite English. It is not at all strange that an Anglicized American should decide that it would be well for our country to be an appanage of Great Britain."

Westchester Regularity Dispute.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Secretary of State Palmer listened to arguments to-day as to whether the Platt Republican candidate for Congress in the Westchester district, Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, or the Robertson candidate, William L. Ward, shall be on the official ballot. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was one of the Fairchild lawyers. The arguments were bitter. Mr. Palmer reserved his decision until Friday.

FEMALE BARBER'S WEALTH.

Died a Miser After Traveling All Over the World.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Through the filing of an inventory in the estate of Susie C. Ashley in the Probate Court a life's story which reads like a romance was disclosed.

Susie C. Ashley was the daughter of a wealthy Massachusetts man. At one time she was the wife of a prominent politician and traveled all over the world. During her tours abroad, it is said, she was presented to the Queen of England. When she died last July she was the proprietor of a West Side barber's shop. She left a daughter, Florence Ellen White.

In the early seventies the senior Ashley, who lived in Massachusetts, died, leaving an estate which it was said was worth nearly $500,000. Susie C. Ashley's share of the property amounted to $80,000. The young woman was married to John C. White, who held responsible positions under the United States Government. It is said he had a Consular post at one time. Mrs. Ashley invested her money in Chicago property, but fortune seemed to be against her. She lost $20,000, it is said, in investments in West Side suburbs.

Fifteen years ago she was divorced. Ventures on the North and South Sides led to further losses, and finally the woman opened a barber's shop on the West Side. Her daughter, it is said, was her only relative in whom she confided, and to her she wanted to leave her entire estate. She lived in rooms back of her barber's shop. When she died no will was discovered.

Thomas Quinlan had been requested by the woman to see that her relatives had nothing to do with her estate. Quinlan got Dennis J. Sullivan to act as administrator. When the estate first came into court it was valued at less than $5,000. The bond was fixed at $6,000. Later there was found a receipt indicating that the decedent had rented a safe-deposit box. The box was opened, but it was empty.

In a cupboard $17,000 worth of stocks and bonds were found. In the house where the decedent lived were found curios which the woman had collected in her travels.

Susie C. Ashley was comparatively young at her death, less than forty years of age, it is said.

Miss Ashley conducts the barber's shop left by her mother. The young woman is the only heir-at-law. Her father, whose name is connected with the most brilliant part of her mother's career, is said to be a resident of Chicago.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN MEET

CONVENTION OF THEIR CHRISTIAN UNION OF THIS STATE.

Mrs. Burt, the President, Scores the Raines Law, Stating that the Notion that It Was in the Interest of Temperance Was Farcical—Military Instruction in Schools Condemned—Secretary Graham Reports "Look Out for Cider."

The twenty-third annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New-York was begun yesterday morning in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary Towne Burt presided. Five hundred delegates were present, representing all the counties in the State but two. White bows of the union fluttered like butterflies on all sides. Banners of white silk, satin, and plush, belonging to the various delegations, decorated the walls. They were hung from the gallery posts. And they drooped gracefully over the chancel rail.

A resolution in the report of the Executive Committee, which was in session during the greater part of yesterday, stirred up discussion. It condemned Anthony Comstock and upheld the action of Mrs. Burt, with regard to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Social Purity bill before the Legislature of 1895.

This bill, according to one of the leaders of the Kings County delegation, relates especially to the exhibition of improper posters and living pictures. It was introduced into the Legislature previous to a measure by Anthony Comstock, which contained an additional clause.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Executive Committee's report, the President put the question on its acceptance. There was a chorus of "ayes" in favor. Then a single voice opposed came in a decided "no" from one corner under the gallery. The President declared that the report was adopted. But, on investigation, it appeared that the dissenting vote was the simultaneous cry of the twelve New-York delegates, Mrs. Burt's own townswomen, who oppose the President's action on the Social Purity bill and uphold that of Mr. Comstock. The members of the New-York County delegation are Mrs. E. Francis Lord, President; Miss Annie Langworthy, Mrs. Henrietta Watson, Mrs. H. L. Hull, Mrs. K. Brown, Mrs. Emile D. Martin, Mrs. S. L. Teetor, Frances A. Westerfield, Mrs. Gouce, Dr. Laura Wright, Miss Julia Colman, and Miss Zenobia Grennan.

The opposition was not strong enough to have any effect on the disposition of the report, so it stood adopted.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up with the appointment of committees, and a meeting of the Presidents of the county organizations, each giving the text selected by her workers as a motto for the coming year. A short evangelistic service was conducted by Mrs. Mary J. Weaver of Batavia.

The President's annual address occupied the greater part of the afternoon session. In speaking of the Raines law, she said:

"Legislation which has for its object the happiness and welfare of the people, the highest principle of government, is legislation to be profoundly thankful for. But when there is evil which is duly recognized as such, its power for harm acknowledged, and its results misery and degradation—to plan and work for the continuance of such evil, to foster and strengthen it through the mighty force of law, to bring it into close relationship with the State, is to me the most pernicious form that legislation can take. Of such nature, I believe, is the liquor law passed by the Legislature this Spring, and known as the Raines law.

"This law, in a few of its provisions, may be an improvement on the old law, but to associate with it the claim that it is in the interest of temperance and morality is farcical in the highest degree. The work of murder, outrage, ruination of lives and homes goes on under it just the same as under the old law. The saloon under this law is just the same pestiferous spot in the community (though it pays a higher tax for which it works willingly) that it was under the old law. It was the saloon then; it is the saloon now.

"Measures that perpetuate the saloon, that furnish it with political strength, and make the State, through the taxes it receives, a partner in the liquor business, deserve only the condemnation of the people."

Referring to peace and arbitration among the nations, the speaker said:

"That there is a growing military spirit in the country is evident to every observing mind, and this is being fed by military instruction and military drill. For two Winters past a bill to provide and encourage military instruction in the public schools of the State has been introduced in the Legislature.

"Last Winter Mrs. Sarah Collins, Superintendent of the Peace and Arbitration Department, began a vigorous protest against this bill. She went personally to Albany to protest against its passage. Undoubtedly it will be introduced this Winter, and we earnestly call upon our White Ribboners and all friends of peace to spare no effort to defeat it, for we want the children and youth of the State trained, not in the arts of war, but to feel that: 'All men's good should be each man's rule.'"

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances W. Graham of Lockport, began her report by saying: "If the saloon question were settled the money question would settle itself." This political declaration was met with great approval. Every woman in the audience applauded.

The Secretary also said: "We must be vigilant and watchful in regard to cider this year." She had heard that several members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who possessed orchards had actually given away the apples with the knowledge that they would be made into cider.

The attention of the convention was also called to a wanton advertisement in a paper pretending to call itself The Christian Endeavorer. This advertisement, occupying the greater part of a page, set forth the qualities of a forbidden beverage known as root beer.

Among those who made brief talks were Ida B. Reed, President of the Vermont Union; Miss Marie von Cranach of Germany, who was introduced as having come to this country to study the principles of philanthropy and reform, and Mrs. J. E. Weeden of Jacksonville, Fla.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney of Albany showed a last year's balance of $3,420.85; receipts, $7,555.10; disbursements, $9,867.70; balance now on hand, $1,108.25.

Dutton's $5,000 Bail Forfeited.

Stephen A. Dutton, who was indicted about a month ago on the complaint of Miss Lilly S. Godfrey of Washington, D. C., did not answer when his case was called for trial yesterday in Part I. of General Sessions. Justice McMahon declared his bail of $5,000 forfeited. Dutton was released on bail Saturday.

In her complaint against him Miss Godfrey said that he had swindled her out of $25,000 worth of real estate in Washington and of timber land in Maine by representing himself as controlling the Scott Ice and Coal Company. He gave her in exchange for her property deeds, which she afterward found, she said, to be worthless, for property at Madison Avenue and the Harlem River, where the ice and coal company's works are situated.

The Fair Will Case Postponed Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The Fair-Pencil will case was set for trial to-day, but when the case came up a further postponement was asked. After considerable discussion by the lawyers interested in the case, Judge Slack finally decided that Nov. 9 should be fixed as the day for the trial. This date was agreeable to all counsel concerned. It was also incidentally mentioned that Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair would go East to-morrow.

Look

Sharply to the condition of your health at this season, for peculiar perils assail the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes rich red blood; keeps the body healthy.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CEDAR KEYS ASKS HELP.

Appeal for Contributions for Relief of Hurricane Sufferers.

CEDAR KEYS, Fla., Oct. 6.—The ruin and devastation caused by the recent hurricane have assumed such proportions that the citizens of Cedar Keys find themselves unable to cope with the conditions confronting them, and they are forced to ask aid from more fortunate sections to relieve some of the suffering and distress existing among them, that will certainly become greater as the scanty stores now on hand become exhausted. At a meeting of citizens held Sunday evening a committee was appointed to take such action as should be necessary to place the condition here before the world. The committee has issued the following address:

"To the Public: The storm of Sept. 29 left the fair city of Cedar Keys a scene of wreck and devastation, her business destroyed, her people impoverished, more than a score of lives lost, and more than a hundred houses destroyed.

"Situated on an island, cut off from communication with the outside world, every source of employment destroyed and every line of business paralyzed, we find the burden greater than we can bear, and for the first time in her existence Cedar Keys is forced to ask that charity which she has always so freely given. We have to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and provide shelter for the homeless, and we desire to provide means by which the destitute poor can be put in the way of making a living. Our churches and schoolhouses are destroyed, almost every business house is more or less damaged, while many residences are destroyed and others damaged.

"The surviving dwellers on the small islands of the adjacent coast, where many lives have been lost and every house destroyed, will have no other source to look for help than to Cedar Keys, and aid must be given them.

"With these appalling facts before us, we appeal to the citizens of our common country and ask that they respond promptly to the call. Of the press we ask that they give publicity to our needs. Every dollar sent to either of the undersigned will be judiciously expended and all expenditures accounted for to the public.

"F. E. Hale, W. D. Finlayson, W. B. Luttertho, R. D. Walker, R. N. Dozier, W. R. White, G. M. Sustrunk, J. W. Moyers, Chairman; W. H. Anderson, Secretary."

ANOTHER NEW WINTER RESORT

Hotel Netherwood to be Opened Today as a Sanitarium.

Hunterston, formerly the Hotel Netherwood, at Netherwood, N. J., will be opened to-day as a sanitary resort by Dr. Robert Hunter of this city, the specialist in diseases of the throat and lungs. The hotel is an imposing brick building, situated on a prominence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It contains over 200 large bedrooms, lighted with gas, and heated with steam, and has a large billiard room, a bowling alley, and tennis courts.

The Hunterston is designed by the doctor to carry out his ideas concerning the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and to this end has been specially fitted to meet the requirements of those persons to whom a mild and uniform temperature is necessary. Dr. Hunter claims that no natural air exists which has the power of curing consumption. Even the most favorable of Southern Winter climates, he says, are subject to great changes of temperature, to fogs, and to a moist night air, while the temporary relief afforded is gained only by the sacrifice of business interests, home comforts, and the neglect of all the remedial measures required.

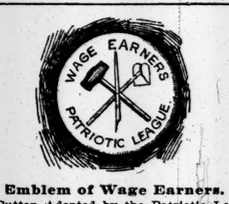
In the Hunterston, Dr. Hunter aims to afford a perfect Winter home, easily accessible to New-York, in which people with delicate lungs can spend the Autumn, Winter, and Spring months with safety, comfort, and benefit. The doctor terms his method of attacking consumption and its kindred diseases the pneumatic cure. This cure consists of the inhalation into the throat and lungs of vapors, said for this purpose four rooms in the hotel have been especially fitted up for guests.

WAGE EARNERS' EMBLEM.

Hammer, Hoe, and Pen on the Button of Their League.

A meeting and grand rally was held last evening under the auspices of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League, at its branch headquarters, 90 University Place. All wage earners of Greater New-York were invited to attend this meeting. Addresses were made by Col. J. E. Bloom, J. A. Judge, and others.

The several thousand members of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League in Greater



Emblem of Wage Earners.

The Button Adopted by the Patriotic League.

New-York are now distinguished by a neat and unique lapel button which they wear, bearing the emblem of a hammer, hoe, and pen, artistically arranged thereon; the hammer representing the mechanic, the hoe the farmer, and the pen the clerk, business, and professional man. All wage earners are invited to join this league and wear its button. They can enroll at headquarters, 1,556 Third Avenue.

Inconvenienced by the Gale.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Oct. 6.—While the northeaster of the past two days has not been severe, the gale has kept up a steady thirty to forty mile clip, which has been enough to cut off steamboat communication with the mainland since Saturday. There are a large number of passengers and considerable mail at each end of the route. The embargo has necessitated the postponement of the sessions of the Superior Court, and a great deal of other inconvenience is being experienced.

A Statue of Gov. Clinton.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The statue of Gen. George Clinton, first Governor of this State, was unveiled to-day in Golden Square, in the presence of 10,000 people. The Rev. Dr. William K. Hall made the address in behalf of the Historical Society, which presents the statue to the city. Mayor Benjamin B. Odell accepted on behalf of the city. The oration was by Judge Michael H. Hirschberg. The statue is of bronze, and is a replica of that in the Capitol at Washington, made by Henry K. Brown, the sculptor.

WHAT DOES SHEEHAN WANT

THE TAMMANY LEADER DENIES AND SAYS IT AGAIN.

A Coincidence in His Letter to Columbus—A Reiteration of an Interview Imputed to Him and Afterward Denied as a Misquotation, when Called to Account by ex-Mayor Grant—Dr. Jenkins Talks About Tammany's Loyalty.

The telegram from Columbus, Ohio, printed yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a letter from John C. Sheehan, addressed to a Columbus Democrat, caused great surprise among all classes of Democrats. Even Sheehan's Tammany associates could not believe that the letter was authentic, for in it he not only makes statements, but he also employs exactly the same words that he but recently repudiated when taken to task by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and other men who have been prominent in Tammany, but who have refused to support Bryan.

However, Mr. Sheehan now says that the letter to the Columbus Democrat, as printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is just as he wrote it. After he had read the letter, as printed, he was asked by a reporter for THE TIMES what he had to say about it.

"Nothing—only that it is correctly reproduced," he answered.

Two Statements by Mr. Sheehan.

The inconsistency of this admission will be seen by these parallel columns:

[Extract from Sheehan's letter to Columbus Democrat:]	[Interview with Sheehan printed in New-York newspapers of Sept. 21, and which he afterward repudiated:]
"I would like to have you say this: That any man who claims allegiance to Tammany Hall, and does not do his best to elect Bryan and Sewall, will have no standing in the organization. Every leader of every district will mark the traitors. Never, now or hereafter, will any traitor be recognized in Tammany Hall. This is our fight—a fight for our name. Tammany will not be an organization of Democracy unless it gives its vote to Bryan and Sewall."	"I would like to have you say this: That any man who claims allegiance to Tammany Hall and does not do his best to elect Bryan and Sewall, will have no standing in the organization. Every leader of every district will mark the traitors. Never, now or hereafter will any traitor be recognized in Tammany Hall. This is our fight—a fight for our name. Tammany will not be an organization of Democracy unless it gives its vote to Bryan and Sewall. "No man can remain a member of Tammany Hall who does not vote the straight National and State ticket next November."

Called to Account by Mr. Grant.

An interview with the Tammany leader was published Sept. 22, denying the alleged interview of the day previous. In this connection the statement was made that ex-Mayor Grant was very angry with Sheehan when he read the first interview. He sent for the Tammany leader and intimated that he might have something to say in reply, but Sheehan assured the ex-Mayor that he had been misquoted.

"I suppose," said a Tammany district leader, in discussing the matter, "that, as Sheehan admits the correctness of his Columbus letter he was correctly reported in the first instance. When he wrote the letter he evidently did not think that it would get back to New-York."

A Denial from Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, the brother-in-law of Richard Croker, most emphatically denies the statements credited to him by Michael O'Neil of Columbus, Ohio, regarding the loyalty of Tammany Hall to Bryan and Sewall. The doctor carefully read the telegram from Columbus, printed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, in which O'Neil is credited with the statement that Dr. Jenkins, Eugene Travis, and other Tammany men told him that the organization was only attending the Buffalo Convention in order to maintain the form of regularity, and that at heart they were for McKinley. "I don't know this man O'Neil," said Dr. Jenkins, "and I don't remember ever to have seen him. My experience is that Tammany Hall is always loyal to any candidate it indorses. I never knew the organization to be more earnest in its support of a candidate than it is of Bryan. Considering the honors that Tammany has conferred upon me, I would be contemptible to speak in the manner that this man alleges."

Eugene Travis lives in Yonkers. He is not a member of the Tammany organization.

CONDUCTORS AS HOSTS.

Mayor Strong Presides at a Railway Men's Banquet.

Mayor Strong presided at the annual banquet of the Railway Conductors' Club of North America, in the Gerlach Hotel last evening, and spoke a few pleasant words to about 200 conductors and their guests.

Theodore Roosevelt made a short speech on "Uniformed Forces," and E. Ellery Anderson talked on "Employer and Employe." Grand Chief Conductor E. E. Clark discussed "The Modern Conductor" and Grand Master F. P. Sargent spoke of "Our Locomotive Firemen." Other speeches were delivered by Senator Cantor, Edward Lauterbach, Grand Master Trainman P. H. Morrissey, ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller, and Benjamin Norton.

The occasion was marked by much good cheer and congeniality. Music, flowers, and patriotic decorations were plentiful. A unique feature was the serving of the Roman punch in diminutive railway lanterns of the standard colors.

Besides the speakers there were present D. O. Mills, John G. Moore, George Coppell, A. D. Juilliard, Hans S. Beattie, C. D. Ashley, F. S. Bond, George Zabriskie, Senator G. E. Waldo, James Street, George W. Quintard, C. H. Pierson, Clarence Whitman, James McCreary, Charles A. Tinker, Julien T. Davies, E. F. C. Young, R. T. McCabe, James A. Bondy, C. E. Weisz, Managing Governor of the club; C. D. Cramer, J. H. Riordon, J. D. Cameron, George Ivans, J. E. Brazee, and Robert McDonald. A letter of regret from Chauncey M. Depew was read.

Show of Fruits and Flowers.

The fruit, flower, and vegetable exhibit has proved one of the most attractive features of the American Institute Fair at Madison Square Garden. The exhibit will be added to, and the arrangement changed frequently, to continue its attractiveness. Yesterday especial attention was given to dahlias, gladiolas, and other hardy flowers. The leading contributors were W. P. Peacock of Atco, N. J.; the Rev. W. C. Bolton of Pelham, N. Y.; A. J. Thorp of New-Bedford, G. B. Colgate of Yonkers, and Congressman John L. Childs of Floral Park. Mrs. Ballentine of Cranford, N. J., and W. H. S. Wood of Greenwich, Conn., have each contributed large collections of Autumn wildflowers. Peter Street of Nyack, N. Y., has a notable exhibit of fruit.

Westchester National Democrats.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The County Convention of the National Democratic Party was held here this afternoon. A resolution pledging the support of the National Democrats of the county to the Indianapolis ticket and indorsing the Administration of President Cleveland was adopted. Speeches were made by William B. Lawrence, candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, and G. R. Crawford, the State Committeeman. John Hoag of White Plains was renominated for County Treasurer. Dr. S. Oscar Myers of Mount Vernon and Dr. H. J. Mixell of Mamaroneck were nominated for Coroners.

The Home that has

"An eye to watch our coming and grow brighter as we come" is all right, and doubly so if we take home a bottle of

"Old Crow Rye."

But buy it at a respectable store, as there are many imitations and refilled bottles that are dangerous to use. The genuine has the word

RYE

in large red letters on label and our firm name on case, cork, capsule and label.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

SOLE RECEIVERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

67 and 69 Fulton St. Also Broadway and 27th St., N. Y.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

HE LIKES THE OLD LAW.

What Dr. Jacoby Says of Commitment of the Insane.

At the meeting of the New-York Neurological Society last evening Dr. G. W. Jacoby read a paper on the commitment of patients under the new insanity law.

He called attention to the

M'KINLEY ON HARD TIMES

CAN BE IN PART ABOLISHED BY PROTECTION, HE SAYS.

The Other Remedy Is in Keeping a Sound Monetary System and Restoring General Confidence—Speaks to a Mining and Farming Delegation from Pennsylvania and to Lumbermen from the Northwestern Part of This State.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 6.—A delegation of enthusiastic Republicans from East Brady, in the Democratic County of Clarion, Penn., came in the rain to call on Major McKinley this morning.

The spokesman, N. E. Graham, said there had been thirty-one furnaces in the county under the McKinley law, and not one of them was in blast at present. Some of the men in the delegation bore banners inscribed: "Plutocrats from Clarion County." The delegation was made up of miners, farmers, and workingmen.

Major McKinley, in reply to Mr. Graham, said:

"There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget—we are too apt to forget what is behind us, and too apt to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that from 1873 to 1893 we reduced the public debt from $2,333,331,868 to $570,000,000. We paid off during those twenty years $1,623,581,673 of the public debt. And we were under a protective and sound-money system when we were making the large payments.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, four years ago the people of this country determined to change that policy, and they did change it. What has been the result? [Cries of "Hard times!"] We have since that time created a National debt, principal and interest, of about $300,000,000. We have had for the greater part of that time a deficiency in the Treasury, the Government not collecting sufficient revenues to meet its current expenses, and labor has never been so ill employed as it was in that period.

The Silent Furnaces.

"Your spokesman tells us that in your own county thirty-one blast furnaces have been stopped. What does that mean? It means that wages have been stopped. It means that labor has been unemployed. It means that comforts have been taken away from hundreds of American homes which they had previously enjoyed. It means distress, and what is true of your county has been substantially true—possibly not to so large a degree—of other counties of your State and throughout the entire country.

"If we will but follow the lamp of experience and follow in the direction which the light of that lamp leads us, on the third day of November we will vote down the policies which have brought us these conditions, and vote to continue a monetary system built upon a solid basis, which will give us the best money in the world, a money which panics cannot disturb and business failure cannot depreciate. [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Pennsylvania will vote that way."]

"We want good times, plenty of work, good wages, and good money. [Applause.]

"How will you vote? [Cries of "For McKinley!" followed by great cheering.] I thank you most heartily for this call, and bid you all good morning." [Applause.]

Lumbermen from New-York.

A delegation of ninety-five lumbermen from Buffalo and Tonawanda arrived on a special train at 3 o'clock.

"We represent 150 firms, engaged in the lumbers business, and our delegation is composed of almost equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans," said the spokesman, M. S. Barnes, to Major McKinley, "and what is more, we handled a thousand million feet of lumber annually prior to the enactment of the present revenue laws, worth $30,000,000."

Major McKinley, in his reply to the lumbermen, dwelt upon the importance of the industry with which they are connected, and fell in with the view of their spokesman that the industry had suffered from the abandonment of the McKinley policy.

"I may be pardoned, gentlemen," said Mr. McKinley, "if I say in this presence that I believe in the policy that gives preference to Buffalo and Tonawanda, rather than to Montreal and Toronto."

Speaking particularly of Buffalo, Mr. McKinley said:

"I have noticed by the census figures that the number of manufacturing establishments in Buffalo, which always afford under ordinary circumstances such great prosperity to the city, have increased from 1,183 in 1880 to 3,559 in 1890. That the value of her manufactures increased from $43,000,000 in 1880 to $96,,000,000 in 1890. The number of her employes in factories increased from 18,000 in 1880 to 50,000 in 1890, and the wages paid them from $7,500,000 in 1880 to $24,500,000 in 1890. [Great applause.]

"Could anything more clearly demonstrate the wisdom of encouraging and protecting a system of home production, which in a single decade could add 100,000 inhabitants and all this wealth to a single city?"

In concluding his speech, Mr. McKinley said:

"Did you ever reflect how it would help the prices of real estate and of buildings to have all values unsettled and the validity of contracts thrown into jeopardy? The history of the world proves that real estate suffered most severely in every period of financial distress and of all property it recovers the slowest.

"Read the history of the great financial depressions and panics of 1817, 1825, 1837, 1841, 1857, 1873, 1878, 1893, and 1896, and see if this is not true. The triumph of sound money and protection at the polls in November will, in my judgment, restore confidence, and thereby help every species of business, and when that is done your business will share in the general advancement and profit by the general prosperity."

Another New-York Delegation.

Delegations from Syracuse, N. Y., and Lenawee County, Mich., which arrived about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, were among the most spirited that have made the pilgrimage to Canton. Major McKinley made speeches to both of them. The Syracuse men came first, and marched in splendid form through a driving rain to Major McKinley's house, and then back to the tabernacle to hear him speak.

They insisted on going to the house to see it, and said no degree of rainfall would prevent them. The Syracuse delegation traveled on the handsomest special train that has come to Canton. There were 350 voters in the crowd. The Syracuse Republican escort, a Republican club 100 strong, a delegation of wheelmen, in blue uniforms, and three glee clubs were with the Syracuse delegation.

A. E. Russell, President of the escort, wore the uniform of a French General of Napoleon's time; Mrs. Helen S. Frost, President of the Woman's Republican League of Syracuse, and several delegates from the league, accompanied the party. Among the New-Yorkers present were Congressman T. L. Poole, Carroll E. Smith, editor of The Syracuse Journal, under whose auspices the delegation came, and Daniel Crichton, the spokesman.

The delegation from Michigan, numbering 500, marched into the hall as the Syracuse visitors left. The Michigan men were stalwart farmers, and they made the Auditorium ring with their cheers.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. Veritable Wonders in Wool. Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 WEST 14TH STREET.

FOR ELECTORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Action of the Republican Convention of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of four Presidential Electors and also two candidates for Congress, held in Music Hall this morning, was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings held here in a long time. The convention was presided over by Representative George A. Littlefield, and Judge Eugene F. Warner was chosen Secretary. Committees were appointed on resolutions and on nominations. The latter reported the names of George H. Norman of Newport, Charles H. Perkins of Warwick, R. H. I. Goddard of Providence, and J. J. Woolley of Pawtucket for Presidential Electors, and they were unanimously chosen.

In the resolutions reported and adopted the Republicans of this State invite all good citizens, by whatever party appellation they may have heretofore been called, to join with them in the establishment of a stable and honest currency, the defense of National honor, the maintenance of the authority and supremacy of the law, and the preservation of domestic peace and prosperity.

The nominees for Congress were Melville Bull for the First district and Adin R. Capron for the Second district.

HEACOCK WON'T OBLIGE HANNA.

Mr. Miller, It Is Reported, Is Requested to Draw Down His Candidate.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Mark Hanna, it is reported, has requested Warner Miller to withdraw his candidate for Congress in the Oneida-Herkimer District.

The candidate, however, Seth G. Heacock of Herkimer, refuses to retire, notwithstanding Mr. Hanna's desire to secure a gold Republican Congressman from that district. He fears that should Mr. Heacock remain in the field against Congressman James S. Sherman, who has been renominated, the district may be lost to the Democrats.

Congressman Sherman was renominated by the Platt Republicans in the district, and Mr. Heacock was nominated by the anti-Plattites. Secretary of State Palmer gave a hearing this afternoon to determine which candidate he should place on the official ballot in the regular Republican column.

Frederick Finke of Utica and Titus Sheard appeared for Mr. Sherman, and former Senator A. M. Mills of Little Falls and E. R. Brown of Dolgeville for Mr. Heacock. At the conclusion of the arguments the Secretary reserved his decision. He will make it known in a couple of days.

MR. WEED'S PREDICTION.

He Thinks McKinley Will Carry New-York by 250,000.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, one of the delegates at large to the Chicago Convention as Senator Murphy's alternate, was in this city yesterday.

"I do not consider Bryan a Democrat, and I shall not vote for him," he said. "Clinton County usually gives a Republican majority of 300 or 400. This year, I think, it will go for McKinley by 3,000 or 4,000."

"What majority do you estimate for McKinley in the State."

"I should think he will easily have 250,000, and I would not be surprised if it were 300,000. The Republican State ticket will run somewhat behind. I think Black's majority will be from 150,000 to 200,000. I believe the better judgment of the people will prevail, and Mr. Bryan will be overwhelmingly defeated. In some of the middle Western States the Republicans should not take victory for granted, but work hard."

UNION VETERANS' LEAGUE.

Perfecting Plans to Work Against Bryan and Sewall.

The Union Veterans' Patriotic League met last night at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, and effected a permanent organization for campaign work by electing the following officers:

Gen. George Van Shack, President; Col. Bankson I. Morgan, First Vice President; Job S. Hedges, Second Vice President, and William H. Wharton, Secretary.

After the election of officers it was decided that the Executive Committee and the officers should form a Committee of the Whole to formulate a plan, to be reported upon at the next meeting, for the organization of veterans throughout the city, with the view of polling as large a vote as possible against Bryan and Sewall.

It was also decided to establish permanent headquarters at Webster Hall.

Declares for McKinley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 6.—M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, has declared for McKinley and Hobart. There has been much discussion as to President Garland's political position, the silver people claiming positively that he would work and vote for Bryan. Mr. Garland, in an interview, says he will vote for McKinley, since he believes the protection policy is the best for the iron and steel workers of the country.

Mr. Harrison to 10,000 Persons.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Oct. 6.—Ex-President Harrison was greeted this afternoon by the largest crowd ever seen here at a political meeting. He arrived at 1:13 P. M., from Richmond, and spoke at 2 o'clock to an audience variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. His appearance was greeted with tumultuous applause. A big excursion came up from Ohio, and there were fifteen bands in line.

DRANK HORSE LINIMENT.

Three Men Thought It Stout and Were Poisoned.

Patrick J. Kelly, a saloon keeper at Clendenny and West Side Avenues, Jersey City, invited William Burns of 308 Union Street and John Packer of 138 Lexington Avenue into his private room at his saloon on Monday night and ordered a pint of stout. There was some difficulty in opening the bottle, and Packer was finally obliged to draw the cork.

The stout seemed all right, and each man drained his glass. Then the three talked a while, and Kelly was about to send for a second bottle when he and his friends were attacked by violent pains. Kelly, who suffered most severely, fell writhing to the floor.

Burns told his companions that they had been poisoned. He ran to the office of Dr. George S. Renwick, 61 Brinkerhoff Avenue. The doctor found Burns suffering from vegetable poison. After administering an antidote he hurried to the saloon. After attending Kelly and Packer he examined the bottle, and found it to emit a strong odor of aconite.

He sent the bottle to State Chemist Henry Lohman, who said that the bottle had apparently been filled with a horse liniment in which aconite was an ingredient and refilled without cleansing. The victims are out of danger.

Second Day of the Electric Motor.

The new electric motor, which began operations on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the elevated railroad in this city last Monday, made a very satisfactory second day's record yesterday. It hauled the two passenger cars to and fro between the ferry station and Third Avenue on schedule time, without any delays to speak of. Acting General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company expressed his satisfaction with the work of the motor thus far, but he remarked that it would take some time before the experiment could be pronounced a success.

TRUNK COVERED WITH RELICS.

Practical Jokers Have Fun with a Newly Married Couple.

Charles Dewey Hilles of Lancaster, Ohio, was married about a week ago and decided to come to this city on a honeymoon trip. He and his bride escaped from Lancaster without the usual parting salute of old shoes and rice, but they did not know then what was in store for them when they reached Jersey City.

Mr. Hilles was formerly a railroad man. He is now Superintendent of the Ohio State Insane Asylum. His former associates in the railroad business have not, however, forgotten him. They learned that he had railroad passes for this city, and so, instead of wasting time over the departure of his carriage to the Lancaster station, they devoted all their attention to his baggage, and provided that it should have an eventful trip to this city. First they put a placard on it which read thus:

> TO ALL RAILROAD MEN:
> The owner of this trunk is on his wedding trip, traveling on a pass. As he is a friend of all railroaders, any attention or courtesies in the way of small souvenirs will be greatly appreciated by THE COMMITTEE.

With that the fun for the railroad men and the embarrassment of Mr. Hilles and his bride began, and when the trunk reached the Imperial Hotel, in this city, it was the basis of all the funny things and writings railroad men between Lancaster and New-York could devise.

A few miles out of Lancaster an old friend of Mr. Hilles glued to the trunk the injunction:

> Go light with this trousseau. It is Dovie and Dewey on their wedding trip, and Dewey pays the freight.

At Pittsburg somebody made another indelible inscription:

> This is not Li Hung Chang's coffin.

The fun up to this point was literary. A Pittsburg vandal started the real fun by fastening to the traveling box with railroad seals a pair of old shoes and a beer bottle. Harrisburg friends added to the bottle and shoe exhibit and glued on an admonition against becoming nervous.

Philadelphia contributed more shoes and bottles, and then a man appeared who realized that the most important accompaniment of a wedding—rice—was missing. He covered the top of the trunk with glue of wonderful holding power and into the glue poured about ten pounds of rice.

When the trunk reached Jersey City Mr. Hilles saw its marvels for the first time. It then had appended to it half a dozen bottles, enough stock for a second-hand shoe store, a great quantity of rice, tags by the dozen, a whole ribbon counter, a live rabbit, and a doll. Mr. Hilles succeeded in removing a few of the contributions of his friends, but most of them had been put on to stay.

BICYCLES ON THE BOULEVARD.

The Olcott Ordinance Passed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Olcott ordinance, which provides that all trucks and heavy laden vehicles shall proceed in single file up and down the Boulevard, always keeping to the extreme right, and that bicyclists and light vehicles shall keep to the inner sides of the roadway, was passed by the Board of Aldermen at their meeting yesterday.

Alderman Goodman tried to get a hearing on a resolution embodying all the features and provisions for bicycles that have thus far appeared. A novel feature of his resolution was a provision which provided for the erection of a line of posts midway through each roadway, for the purpose of dividing the cyclists from the trucks. It was disposed of by a reference to the Committee on Streets.

The penalty for any infraction of the Olcott ordinance is $5.

Two Killed, Four Injured.

GREEN'S STATION, Oregon, Oct. 6.—Two engines collided on the Southern Pacific near here this morning, killing two persons and injuring four others.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, Postmaster General under President Cleveland during his first term, yesterday addressed the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, at Broadway and Prince Street, their headquarters. He was introduced by Joseph Belfield, a merchant and manufacturer of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson said he came from a great body of men in the West upon whose votes depends the defeat of Bryanism. "We are Democrats—I emphasize the word," he said, "because we will not stand upon the un-Democratic, un-American, unspeakable Chicago platform."

—Under the auspices of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union, the three political parties, each represented by able speakers, will engage in a joint debate upon the subject, "Gold or Silver; or, Would the Free Coinage of Silver Be a Benefit to the Wage Earners." The meeting will be held tonight at Grocers' Hall, 138 East Fifty-seventh Street, and E. Ellery Anderson, Robert N. Kenyon, William McM. Speer, and J. Fairfax McLaughlin will be the speakers.

—The First McKinley League of the Thirty-second Assembly District held a mass meeting and banner raising last night, in front of their headquarters, 1,849 Third Avenue. The banner is a large American flag, which was draped on the front of the building above a transparency bearing the names of the Republican candidates.

—There was a very large attendance at the noon-day mass meeting under the auspices of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican League, 350 Broadway, yesterday. Joseph J. Cowan of this city spoke, and J. C. Schenck, one of the editors of The Dry Goods Economist, enlarged upon the necessity of sound money in the country's trade.

—Carl Schurz will make an extended speaking tour under the auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League of America. He is now at Lake George, securing a brief rest, but will start in a week to stump Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and other Central Western States.

—A joint discussion of the money question will take place this week at the Allegany County State Fair between Frank Allen, a Bryanite, who is running for Congress in that district, and J. J. Rooney, the Secretary of the Democratic Honest Money League.

—There was a sound-money mass meeting last night at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut and Congressman William E. Barrett were the principal speakers. A large crowd attended.

—A novel banner is to be raised to-morrow, at 1 P. M., by the merchants of Fulton Street, in the interests of sound money. It is to be near the corner of Broadway, and is to hang from The Evening Post Building to the Surbrug Building.

—The speech of W. Bourke Cockran, delivered at Madison Square Garden, has been translated into Polish, and 25,000 copies are being distributed in the great Polish colonies in Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other Western centres.

—The business and professional men of Broadway will raise a McKinley and Hobart banner on Broadway, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Brooklyn will hold a mass meeting today at noon at Court and Joralemon Streets. A large McKinley and Hobart banner will be unfurled.

—The Prohibition Party of this city will hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Music Hall Thursday night. Joshua Levering, Presidential nominee, will be one of the speakers.

—A rally of the Wage Earners' Patriotic League will take place at 418 Grand Street at 8 o'clock to-night. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

—An enthusiastic meeting of the Insurance Men's Sound Money Club was held yesterday noon at the Manice Building, 55 William Street.

Peace on Earth.

This is once more enjoyed by the rheumatic wise enough to counteract their progressive malady with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No testimony is stronger than that which indicates it as a source of relief in his complaint. It is also eminently effective as a treatment for kidney trouble, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, and constipation. Use it with persistence for the above.

FIGHTING HARD AT CHESS

SPIRITED CONTESTS IN THE TOURNAMENT AT BUDA-PESTH.

Winawer Defeats Albin, and Charousek Wins in His Game with Maroczy—Contests Between Schlechter and Pillsbury, Noa and Tschigorin, and Marco and Janowski Drawn—That Between Popiel and Walbrodt Adjourned—Many Spectators.

BUDA-PESTH, Oct. 6.—The second round of the Hungarian chess tournament was played to-day and attracted a large number of spectators, who gave close attention to the battles in progress.

This was notably true of the morning session of the congress, when Charousek outwitted the Hungarian champion Maroczy in a game which owed its success to clever study prior to their meeting.

When the players assembled at 9 o'clock this morning the pairing for the day caused them to face each other in the following order: Albin vs. Winawer, Popiel vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Noa vs. Tschigorin, Maroczy vs. Charousek, and Marco vs. Janowski. The bye fell to Dr. Tarrasch.

Interesting Features of the Day.

Apart from the novel character of the Maroczy-Charousek game, the features of interest in the day's play were the fact that all the openings were on the king's side, the wonderful win of Winawer in spite of his bad position, and Tschigorin's lucky escape from an impending defeat.

When play ended at 8 o'clock this evening the following bulletin was posted by the committee:

SECOND ROUND.

Players.	Openings.	Moves.	Won by
Albin-Winawer	Giuoco	56.	Winawer.
Schlechter-Pillsbury	4 Kts.	34.	Drawn.
Maroczy-Charousek	Irregular	36.	Charousek.
Popiel-Walbrodt	Sicilian	63.	Adjourned.
Noa-Tschigorin	Giuoco	71.	Drawn.
Marco-Janowski	Ruy Lopez.	69.	Drawn.

Tarrasch drew the bye.

Albin played his favorite Giuoco Piano attack upon Winawer, castling on his fourth move and playing P—Q3. The Viennese soon had the better game, pushing the veteran Winawer hard on his king's side and to such an extremity that it seemed but a question of a few moves before the Warsaw player must capitulate. Then Albin, with the game apparently in his hands, slightly relaxed his pressure, and little by little Winawer got out of his difficulties till, in turn, he gained the upper hand and went on to victory, Albin resigning on his fifty-sixth move.

Pillsbury Plays Cautiously.

The battle between Schlechter and Pillsbury resolved itself into a four-knights game, both players playing 4—B—QKt5 and 5—Castles. Mindful of his yesterday's experience with Albin, Pillsbury played the defense conservatively, and did not take great risks, and as Schlechter is always contented to draw when his opponent's impetuosity does not give him a marked advantage, it was so agreed to in a perfectly even position after thirty-four moves.

Charousek evidently had prepared himself for his encounter with Maroczy with an irregular defense, one on quite "out-of the-books" lines; and his game showed his clever study, Maroczy assisting by apparently underestimating his countryman's skill. As a result of neglecting to take Charousek's plans sufficiently into account, Maroczy emerged from the opening with decidedly the worst of the tussle, and Charousek, pushing his advantage, handily won after thirty-six moves.

The contest between Popiel and Walbrodt, which was adjourned after sixty-three moves to be finished on the next bye day, was a Sicilian Defense, set up by the little Berliner and continued with so much ingenuity of combination in the middle game that there can be little doubt that Walbrodt will finally score a win.

Noa Too Confident to Win.

The Giuoco Piano of Noa vs. Tschigorin was on the lines of complete development on both sides prior to castling, and Dr. Noa played his game so finely that he was looked upon as a sure winner. Too certain of this, however, he became careless, and Tschigorin seized an opportunity to gain a drawing position, and the score was divided after seventy-one moves.

In the Ruy Lopez of Marco against Janowski black played the 3—P—QR3 defense, when white, instead of retreating his bishop, exchanged it for the knight, the Parisian retaking with his queen's pawn. Janowski, as usual, managed to turn his defense into an attack, very hot but not quite sound, and later, finding it not likely to succeed, managed to get up a perpetual check upon Marco, causing a draw after sixty-nine moves.

Appended are the scores after the close of to-day's play:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	1	1	*Popiel	0	1
Charousek	1½	½	Schlechter	1	1
Janowski	1½	½	*Tarrasch	0	0
Marco	½	½	Tschigorin	1½	½
Maroczy	1	1	*Walbrodt	0	1
Noa	½	1½	*Winawer	1	0
Pillsbury	½	1½			

*Adjourned games in hand.

Total number of games won, 10; lost, 10; adjourned, 2.

To-morrow the players will meet in the third round as follows: Tschigorin vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Noa, Charousek vs. Popiel, Pillsbury vs. Maroczy, Winawer vs. Schlechter, Tarrasch vs. Albin, Janowski a bye.

DEFENDER NOT TO BE ALTERED.

W. K. Vanderbilt Opposes the Change—The Yacht May Go Abroad.

The Defender will not be a schooner next year. W. K. Vanderbilt is the authority for this statement. It has been persistently rumored by some yachtsmen that the crack cup defender was to be purchased from the syndicate that owns the yacht and rigged as a schooner in order to lower the colors of the Colonia, the crack boat of this season. A well-known yachtsman who thought of purchasing the Defender called on Mr. Vanderbilt recently to find out at what price the boat could be procured.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he would sell for $50,000. Then he asked what it was proposed to do with the yacht. On being told that she was to be changed into a schooner he declined to sell the boat at any price. He said he wanted the Defender to remain as she is now, a sloop, in case there should be another challenge for the America's Cup, when she would be put in commission and used as a trial boat for any yacht that might be built or she might be used to defend the cup again, if she should still prove to be the fastest boat in her class. Mr. Vanderbilt also said it was possible that she might be sent abroad to win more honors on the other side of the Atlantic.

It will be remembered that at the close of last year's yachting season Mr. Vanderbilt was rather inclined to send the Deefender across the Atlantic to race in the Mediterranean, and later on in the English regattas. He is now considering this again, and if there is no challenge for a big race next year the Defender will very likely go abroad.

YALE TO PLAY ORANGE.

To Meet on the Orange Oval Saturday Afternoon.

The Yale football team will make its first appearance in this city and vicinity next Saturday on Orange Oval. Its opponents will be the Orange Athletic Club eleven. The Orange team will be made up of nearly the same players that succeeded in scoring 12 points against Yale last year. Buell, Mohor, Collamore, Hopkins, De Hart, Stephen, Bird, Cumings, Kyle, Marshall, Brown, and Lancon are some of the players who will oppose Yale. The game will be called at 3:30 P. M.

The Orange team under Capt. Marshall has been training in the Orange Riding-Club House at Brick Church for two weeks, and the team feels confident of scoring against the collegians. The showing of the Yale team will be watched with interest, as this may be its only appearance in the vicinity of New-York before the Princeton game on Nov. 21, as Yale has decided not to play Pennsylvania and there is no game with Harvard.

The Orange Athletic Club has games with Boston Athletic Association, Chicago Athletic Association, Lafayette, Dartmouth, and Elizabeth Athletic Club.

Yale to Play Brown To-day.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 6.—Yale's first big football game of the season will be played here to-morrow. The strong Brown University eleven will try conclusions with Yale, and owing to the latter's weakness, may win. Stillman, '95, arrived today and assisted Capt. Murphy in coaching the centre, which is very weak. Yale's probable lineup to-morrow is given out as follows: Ends—Hazen and Bass; tackles—Rodgers and Murphy; guards—Sutphin and Chadwick; centre—Chamberlain; quarter—Ely; halves—Van Every and Benjamin; full—Hinkey.

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Notes from the Gridiron.

—The football team of the Brooklyn High School will open the season next Wednesday, when a game will be played with the Barnard School team of New-York. The schedule of the High School team is: Oct. 14, Barnard School of New-York; Oct. 24, Pratt Institute; Oct. 31, Brooklyn Latin School; Nov. 3, Pacific Athletic Club, at Eastern Park; Nov. 11, St. Paul, at Eastern Park; Nov. 14, Hamilton Athletic Club; Nov. 21, Stevens Institute of Hoboken; Nov. 26, "Poly Prep.," at Eastern Park.

—Following is the Lawrenceville football schedule: Oct. 10, Princeton scrub; Oct. 17, St. Paul's School; Oct. 26, Princeton; Oct. 31, Pennington Seminary; Nov. 4, Princeton freshmen; Nov. 11, Hill School, and Nov. 19, Phillips Andover Academy. All the games are to be played on the home grounds, except those with Pennington and the Hill School.

—Several college football games are scheduled for to-day. Brown will play Yale at New-Haven, Williams and Wesleyan will meet at Williamstown, Tufts and Andover will play at Andover, and Pennsylvania and the University of Virginia will meet at Philadelphia.

—"Billy" Ohl, the famous Cornell full back, has been engaged to coach the Brooklyn High School team.

—There are ninety-four candidates for positions on the Harvard freshmen eleven.

Western Clubs' Petition Denied.

The National Board of Arbitration of the National Baseball League resumed its meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday at noon. The petitions of the Minneapolis and Indianapolis Clubs for release from the Western League and for protection to their players was discussed and finally denied. The board agreed that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, but would amend the articles of agreement so that it would have in the future. The board then adjourned to meet in Chicago on Nov. 11.

To Stop the Use of Large Bells.

The members of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs are doing their best to see that all laws that relate to cyclists and to cycle riding shall be strictly enforced. A letter has just been sent to the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, calling attention to the fact that the law requires all riders of bicycles to carry an alarm bell attached to the handlebars, which may be rung and heard 100 feet distant.

Secretary P. Anthony Brock, who wrote the letter, says many riders have adopted a large bell, the ringing of which has become a public nuisance; that they frighten horses, causing them very often to run away and endanger the lives of citizens. The letter concludes with this suggestion, that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the use of a bell larger than three inches in diameter.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to joint the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Harlem Wheelmen will start their entertainment season with a smoker on Saturday, Oct. 17, at the clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The Entertainment Committee has promised that this will be the best smoker in the history of the club.

—The leaders in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club mileage contest, which began on April 1, are: Allart, 6,688; Hudson, 3,900; Shadbolt, 3,456; Rogers, 2,800; Scrimgeour, 2,676; Crandall, 2,631; Coleman, 2,400; Saller, 1,794; Furst, 1,786; Fuller, 1,692.

—The annual ball of the Alpine Cyclers of Brooklyn will be held at Phillips's Turn Hall, 61 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, on Nov. 17. The club will have a stag at its clubhouse, 612 Grand Street, next Wednesday.

—These officers have been elected by the Monte Carlo Wheelmen, a new organization: J. Lichtenberg, President; G. Reiss, Treasurer; A. Alexander, Secretary; I. Folk, Captain, and M. Kellar, Lieutenant.

—The members of the bowling team of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club have begun to practice for the Winter tournament on alleys at Third Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

—The new road books of the New-York State Division of the league are expected to be ready for delivery by the middle of the month.

—"Ed" Frost of the Harlem Wheelmen has the remarkable mileage record of 9,431 miles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

—Zimmerman, it is said, is tired and wants to get on the track again. He would receive a good welcome.

—Ray McDonald has retired from racing, and is going into the bicycle business.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen will ride to Pompton Lake, N. J., next Sunday.

COLLEGE BOYS AT TENNIS.

Opening of the Intercollegiate Tournament in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—The fifteenth annual intercollegiate tennis tournament opened this morning on the grounds of the New-Haven Lawn Club. Eleven colleges were represented. The best match of the day was the Budlong-Driscoll match. The result, a victory for the Georgetown man, was a great surprise.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton all won their opening matches.

The summaries:

Preliminary Round.—Leo Ware, Harvard, defeated G. E. Andrews, Wesleyan, 6—3, 6—2; I. A. Sankey, Princeton, defeated C. H. Davis, Wesleyan, by default; R. Hooker, Yale, defeated A. A. Barrows, Brown, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

First Round.—T. A. Driscoll, Georgetown, defeated Clarence R. Budlong, Brown, 6—4, 6—3; H. Hackett, Yale, defeated T. S. Evans, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2; Leo Ware, Harvard, defeated I. A. Sankey, Princeton, 6—0, 6—2; G. P. Dodge, Yale, defeated L. Perry, Williams, 10—8, 6—4; H. I. Foster, Harvard, beat R. U. Willson, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 8—6; S. G. Thompson, Princeton, defeated W. O. Gennert, Columbia, by default; M. D. Whitman, Harvard, beat J. C. Neely, Cornell, 6—0, 6—3; C. S. Rogers, University of Pennsylvania, beat T. B. Goodbody, Williams, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3; T. W. Heilkamp, Cornell, beat C. W. McMillan, Columbia, by default; T. A. Driscoll, University of Georgetown, defeated Heilkamp, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles.—Budlong and Barrows, Brown, defeated Thompson and Sankey, Princeton, 6—2, 6—2.

Canada Declines the Challenge.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Committee of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, having in charge the challenge for an international race, has advised Commodore E. C. Berriman of Chicago, who issued the challenge, that it would not be accepted with its conditions. In short, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club will not sail against the Vencedor, the challenging yacht of last year. The objections which the Canadians raise against a race with the Vencedor are, that the Vencedor was too large; that if they built a yacht of her class she would be worthless as a racing craft, except for the one race. The Canadians are anxious for a race. So is Commodore Berriman, and in order to have a race he has decided to build a new yacht which shall come within the popular class, and meet the objections raised by the Canadians. The new challenger will be 42 feet, corrected length, with a loadwater line of 37 feet.

WOMEN AT THE GOLF LINKS

YESTERDAY'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A Large Throng of Society People See the Players Make Their Points—Miss Beatrix Hoyt Leads All Competitors Easily, and Promises to Win the Championship—Other Good Players Who Put in an Appearance.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 6.—The ladies of the United States who are credited with playing the most graceful and skillful games of golf held full sway over the picturesque links of the Morristown Golf Club to-day. It was the most interesting golfing day in the history of the club, and the spectators, as well as the players, were nerved up to the most intense excitement.

Twenty-five ladies were out on the club greens early in the morning anxious to compete for the championship of the United States. This is really the first tournament for ladies managed on a genuine championship basis. The one last year at Meadowbrook was hastily arranged, and had barely a dozen competitors. Mrs. Charles S. Brown of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, won that event, and has since been the acknowledged lady champion of America.

But there will be a new one this year, as Mrs. Brown has not entered the present contest, and to-day it looked very much as though the first holder of the magnificent one-thousand-dollar Cox Silver Cup would be Miss Beatrix Hoyt, whose golf has also been learned over the sand dunes of Shinnecock Hills. She led the field easily, doing 95 strokes for the 18 holes, twice over the ladies' nine-hole course. Her closest competitors were seven strokes behind, two tying for second honors at 102 strokes, Mrs. William Shippen, the Morristown Club champion, and Miss Fannie C. Griscom of Philadelphia.

Miss Anna Sands of the Newport Golf Club came next with 103 strokes. She is a sister of William H. Sands, the amateur champion of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and plays a game of unusual dash and steadiness. These are fine scores for lady golfers, and the high standard of the play was general talk over the links. These four ladies could undoubtedly have beaten more than half of the men in the Morristown Club. In fact, Miss Hoyt has vanquished more than one very creditable male golfer at Shinnecock this year.

Miss Hoyt's Fine Play.

Miss Hoyt is still only a girl in her seventeenth year, and has been playing golf less than two years, but she has stuck to it day after day, and her work shows that she has been well trained at Shinnecock. It was rather odd, however, to see this deeply tanned girl beat women many years her senior and with more experience in the game. Her drive at the start was one of the best of the day. She got a fine 150-yard drive over the hollow and up the rough hill to the second hole, and her drive over the railroad track was another beauty. She lost two strokes by playing into a bunker in going for the seventh hole during the first round, but with this exception her game was perfect. Her steadiness is shown by her two rounds—47 strokes in the morning and 48 in the afternoon.

Miss Hoyt's fine score of 47 was tied for the best of the day by Miss Anna Sands, who did the course in those figures in the morning. She is a long, sure driver, but a little weak in putting. She was not so accurate in her shots in the afternoon, taking 56 strokes; but her scores show the evenness of her play.

Three unknown quantities to the golfing world at large bobbed up well in front and created some of the most pronounced surprises of the day. They were Miss Fannie E. Griscom of Philadelphia, Miss Cora L. Oliver of Albany, and Miss F. K. McLane of Baltimore. They are all practically golfers of the present season, and played with expert ease and accuracy. Mrs. Arthur Turnure, the Shinnecock lady champion last year, got a safe place among the best eight, and so did Miss Helen Shelton of the Morristown Club, the latter being the last one to get within the magic circle. These eight will play in the succeeding championship rounds, to be decided by hole play. The drawings for to-morrow are Miss Sands versus Mrs. Shippen, Miss McLane versus Miss Hoyt, Miss Cora Oliver versus Miss Griscom, Miss Shelton versus Mrs. Turnure.

The Clubhouse Crowded.

The pretty little clubhouse was crowded all day with a host of members and their friends, and after the match numerous little tea parties were given, and the plays were talked over in that animated manner peculiarly characteristic of true golfers. The greens were in admirable condition, and the bright costumes of the men made a scene of unusual beauty.

Scores of the Game.

The full scores of the twenty-five competitors follow:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club—
First round.....4 4 6 6 5 6 7 4 5—47
Second round.....5 5 6 7 4 5 6 5 5—48
95

Miss Anna Sands, New-York Golf Club—
First round.....4 4 7 5 5 5 6 4 7—47
Second round.....5 8 5 6 6 6 5 5 7—56
103

Miss F. K. McLane, Baltimore Golf Club—
First round.....5

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—A Happy Little Home—8:00.
GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Food Show—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marty Malone—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—My Official Wife—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Mary Pennington, Spinster—8:15.
STANDARD—Cleveland-Haverly Minstrels—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1896.

JUDGE GAYNOR'S PLEA.

The elaborate paper by Judge W. J. GAYNOR, which THE TIMES published yesterday, is probably the best statement of the strongest argument that can be made on the Bryan side in this canvass by any person who wishes to be reasonable. It is for the most part dignified in manner and bears all the marks of entire sincerity. It is obviously based on extensive reading, on intense contemplation, and on observation that was fair in purpose and believed by the author to be adequate.

It is, however, not a direct argument for Mr. BRYAN'S election, which is nowhere distinctly recommended; it is indirectly such an argument only in the spirit of strong disapproval of Mr. BRYAN'S chief opponent and the party represented by him. In fact, the one definite measure proposed by Judge GAYNOR is one that Mr. BRYAN would reject—the reference of the whole financial question to a commission to be appointed, after the canvass, by "the Congress, or, better still, the Government." This involves the maintenance, for the considerable period that would be required for the work of such a commission and for debate and action upon it in Congress, of the present system. Nothing would disgust Mr. BRYAN more than the suggestion that he should follow a course so radically opposed to his own statement of the situation.

Nor is this the only respect in which Judge GAYNOR fails to support Mr. BRYAN and his peculiar policy. His very statement of the question with which he undertakes to deal logically leaves Mr. BRYAN'S policy open to complete condemnation. He holds that the issue of the canvass is not whether we shall maintain the gold standard, but how we shall change to what he calls the joint standard, whether in co-operation with other great commercial and financial powers or by the adoption of independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That is a correct description of the issue between the Republicans and the Bryanites. But Judge GAYNOR carefully refrains from saying and from trying to prove that the radical, sudden adoption by this country alone of free coinage of silver would secure bimetallism. On the contrary, the indefinite postponement proposed by him to await the report of a commission, the decision of which is, of course, not to be anticipated, is, so far as it goes, what would be secured by Mr. MCKINLEY'S election.

In short, Judge GAYNOR'S carefully prepared essay is really only an extended explanation of his own views on the abstract question of the standards. As such, we are forced, with entire respect to its author, to say that it is neither novel nor convincing, nor even especially informing. It is vitiated by what in fact, though certainly not in intention, are serious assumptions. The Judge starts out with the declaration that "the money standard of value which itself appreciates in value more than commodities in general, thereby correspondingly increases all debts and at the same time correspondingly depreciates the money price of commodities and property in general." This is a confused and awkward statement of the generally received proposition that the standard of value should be as stable as possible. He next proceeds to the assertion that "the rise in the value of gold since 1873, and the consequent addition to all fixed charges and debts and fall of the money price of commodities, have made a long period of falling markets and hard times; and the end of it is not in sight, and, it would seem, is not to come, I venture to say with deference, until the joint standard is restored."

This statement, which contains the gist of the whole article, involves several of the assumptions to which we have referred. It has never been shown that there has been a rise in the value of gold since 1873 as measured in commodities generally. As to some it has risen, as to others—human labor especially, the most important of all—it has in all civilized countries distinctly fallen. As to others, it has remained practically stationary. Still less has it been shown that the "fall of money prices of commodities," such as has actually taken place, is "consequent" on the rise in gold so far as that rise is due to the scarcity of gold—which is what Judge GAYNOR means. Other forces far more important—the progress of invention, for example, as pointed out by Mr. BRYAN a couple of years since—have had much more to do with the change.

Still another assumption is involved in the statement that when "the joint standard is restored" "falling markets and hard times" will come to an end. The period of distress which took place throughout England and the Continent, marked by the disastrous failure of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., (1869,) took place before "demonetization." The troubles of 1866 and the panic of 1873 in our own country occurred when, according to Judge GAYNOR, we were under the "joint standard." What possible assurance can we have that like experiences would cease when the "joint standard" is restored?

The assurance Judge GAYNOR gives is in the following:

"The successful working of the joint gold and silver standard from its beginning up to 1873 was as follows: Each metal being legal tender, when one fell below the other in market value, debtors sought it to pay their debts with it, thereby raising its value by making a demand for it, and at the same time lessening the value of the other by making a lack of demand for it, which inevitably brought the two metals forthwith to their mint parity again in the market. Sometimes gold fell, and sometimes silver, but this automatic system, controlled solely by economic law and force, at once balanced them at their joint level, thereby maintaining the most stable money standard which the world has ever had. This is a matter of actual experience and history. Linked together by law as joint legal tender, whichever metal tended to rise or fall at a given time by reason of the economic law of supply and demand was held down or up by the other through the operation of that same economic law."

Is it safe to accept this as a statement of cause and effect? All we know is that bimetallism continued for a certain period when variations in the market ratio of gold and silver were slight. That the slightness was due to bimetallism is an assumption. The European nations that had the system one after another abandoned it when the variations began to increase. Judge GAYNOR says that the first was the cause and the second the effect. The French Government, when it took the step, declared exactly the contrary.

We have not the space at our disposal to follow the Judge in his minor statements. Those we have analyzed show, we think, that his contribution to the theory of finance is unimportant. His contribution to the canvass is, as we have pointed out, ineffective because all he actually proposes is postponement by appointing a commission. We shall get postponement—which is clearly necessary—by defeating Mr. BRYAN.

FUNDS FOR THE PALMER CAMPAIGN.

We are afraid Eastern Democrats are not fully awake to the importance of the National Democracy's campaign. They are not yet aware of the great service the nomination of PALMER and BUCKNER has done to the cause of sound money. Even now one occasionally hears the foolish question whether the third ticket will not draw more votes from MCKINLEY than from BRYAN.

It ought to be pretty well understood by this time that while the Eastern and Middle States were sure to cast their Electoral votes against BRYAN, conditions in the Middle West made it imperatively necessary to provide a ticket for those Democrats who do not want to vote for BRYAN and will not vote for MCKINLEY. In politics those who belong to this class are above everything else Democrats. They believe in the principles of the Party, they revere its traditions and abhor its enemies. They are honest men, and would not willingly promote the adoption of the wild policies written into the Chicago platform. But these voters are accustomed to consider the candidates rather than the resolutions. BRYAN and SEWALL are presented to them as the regular nominees of the Democratic Party. Habit, belief in the old faith, and the notion of regularity conspire to make them cast their votes for that ticket, even though reluctantly. If any of them have become tainted with the free-silver heresy, they will all the more readily vote for BRYAN, even though they do not assent to the principles of Populism.

The Indianapolis Convention changed the current of opinion and of tendency among this class of voters. They saw there a convention made up of Democrats, many of them long prominent in the councils of the party, all of them sincere, of good standing, and respected. They read in the platform the familiar principles of Democracy, the old-fashioned faith of the fathers. In Gen. PALMER they recognized the strong and conspicuous leader in whose Democracy, in whose character, in whose wisdom they have full confidence. Gen. BUCKNER is known to them as a gallant hero of the Kentucky Democracy who has been honored by his own State and is loved and trusted beyond its boundaries. Here was Democracy as they knew it. Here was a convention that conformed to Democratic precedent and custom, a convention of serious-minded men renewing their allegiance to the old principles and choosing as their standard bearers men already known and honored by the Party.

It was inevitable that Democrats of this class should gladly turn from the frantic figure of BRYAN to the dignified and well-known leaders chosen at Indianapolis. They have deserted BRYAN and come to PALMER and BUCKNER by thousands. The information gathered by the National Democratic Committee leaves no doubt about that. The direct and immediate purpose of diminishing the vote cast in support of the shameful doctrines enunciated at Chicago is immeasurable. Beyond this lies the consideration that the organization and the principles of Democracy are to be maintained and continued through the nomination of PALMER and BUCKNER by the National Democrats. It is surely worth something, not merely to Democrats, but to the body politic, that this great Party should be preserved. Is it well that we should have only high-tariff Republicans and cheap-money Populists in future?

Merely to say that the work of the National Democracy is worth doing and to pat on the back those who are doing it goes not far. It takes money to do this work. Mr. BYNUM, Mr. DICKINSON, Gen. TRACEY, Mr. PEABODY, Mr. WIEDENMAN, and scores of other earnest and zealous sound-money Democrats are giving their whole time to the campaign. It is not right that their zeal should be chilled and their labors made only half effective by a lack of funds. No man can question that the campaign fund of the National Democratic Committee will be expended honorably. To spread the light of sound doctrine among Democrats now in danger of taking the wrong path, and to beat back the forces of Bryanism through the education of the voter, will demand a large outlay. The money the committee needs should be generously and gladly provided by Democrats, who, while putting the defeat of BRYAN above everything else they seek to accomplish, are still willing to be at some pains to provide for the continued existence of the Democratic Party.

FOR A LOWER TARIFF.

An interview with Mr. HENRY W. OLIVER of Pittsburg concerning the tariff is published by our neighbor, The Commercial Advertiser. Mr. OLIVER was a member of the Tariff Commission of 1882. He represented the Pittsburg manufacturers before the McKinley Ways and Means Committee in 1890, and reported, if our memory serves us, that in the McKinley Tariff act they obtained all that they asked for. He and his brothers are prominent manufacturers in the iron and steel industry. Our neighbor reports his remarks, in part, as follows:

"I should like to see the old McKinley law used as a framework, and a general horizontal reduction made. Of course, I cannot go into details and indicate the places in which there should be no change; but, as a general proposition, I think that there should be a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent., and the duties should be specific. * * * We don't want to build a Chinese wall around this country. The first and foremost thing to be done is to provide sufficient revenue for running the Government. If you put your tariff too high, you get very little revenue. As I said before, I think there should be a horizontal reduction of about 25 per cent. on the old McKinley bill. This would be a concession to the argument that all prices have been reduced, and that many staples are much cheaper than formerly. * * * So far as the iron and steel trade is concerned, I think that would be satisfied with a 25 per cent. reduction of the old McKinley schedule."

In other words, Mr. OLIVER would make the tariff lower than it is now. He would substitute for the "wicked free-trade tariff" now in force one in which the average duty would be even lower.

The annual average rate of duty during the four years of the McKinley tariff was 48.66 per cent. The annual average for the two fiscal years of the present tariff has been 40.45 per cent.

If the McKinley average of 48.66 per cent. be reduced by 25 per cent., we have an average of 36.49 per cent., which is considerably less than the average for the tariff now in force.

We commend Mr. OLIVER'S opinions to the attention of Mr. MCKINLEY and other Republicans who are saying that the present duties ought to be increased in order that goods now imported may be shut out. Mr. OLIVER'S remark that "if you put your tariff too high you get very little revenue" should not be overlooked by the Republican statesmen who would have all the goods consumed in this country "made at home," and who at the same time propose that the revenue shall be increased by higher duties on imports.

"TO DISTINGUISH THE CANDIDATES."

Whether under the election law the anti-Bryan, or sound-money, Democrats of this State are entitled to have the name "National Democratic Party" over their ticket on the official ballot depends upon the purpose of the provision of the law in that regard and the effect upon that purpose of the use of the name. It is to be presumed that election laws are intended to protect the right of suffrage and to facilitate rather than hinder its exercise, so far as it can be done with safety. They surely are not intended to put any class of voters at a disadvantage as compared with any other class, but to secure an equal chance to all.

Any party making nominations in this State is required to file a certificate of such nominations, designating the name of "the political party" or "independent body" making them, and presenting a device or emblem to "distinguish" its candidates. If the certificates of two or more political parties or independent parties "designate the same or substantially the same device, emblem, or party name," the officer with whom the certificates are filed decides in the first instance which is entitled to use it. If two or more factions of the same party "claim the same or substantially the same device or name, the officer aforesaid shall decide between such conflicting claims," giving preference to the faction "recognized by the regularly constituted party authorities." If there are two or more conventions "called by different authorities, each claiming to represent the same party for that purpose, the said officer shall select a suitable device and party name to distinguish the candidates of one faction from those of the other."

All this is preliminary to the printing of the tickets of different political parties, divisions of parties, or independent bodies of citizens on the official ballot, and the purpose is to identify each ticket with the party or body of citizens nominating and to distinguish it from any and all others, and not to secure to any organization an exclusive right to any word or words of special political significance. It does not matter whether the conventions which met at Buffalo and at Brooklyn are to be considered as representing two different political parties or two factions of the same party. The certificate of nominations of the former designates the star as the emblem and "the Democratic Party" as the name. Nobody else is claiming either emblem or name, and the Secretary of State has no occasion to "decide which of said political parties" is "entitled to the use" of it. The certificate of the Brooklyn Convention designates the full-rigged ship as the emblem and "National Democratic Party" as the name, and we do not understand that anybody else is claiming either of these as its own. No other convention or independent body has put the same or substantially the same emblem or name upon its certificate, so that the Secretary of State has no "conflicting claims" to decide between.

There is merely a protest against the use of a particular name, not because it belongs to anybody else or has been used by anybody else, not because it will cause any confusion or uncertainty on the ballot, but simply because one Democratic faction is not willing that another Democratic faction shall call itself "National Democratic." This raises a kind of question of which the law takes no cognizance and which the Secretary of State is not called upon to decide. The only real question is whether the two names are sufficiently different to "distinguish" the two tickets from each other and be a proper guide to the voter. We do not see how there can be any doubt about that.

THE CZAR IN PARIS.

It would have been a pity if the bad weather that spoiled the naval parade in the Channel on Monday had spoiled the street parades in Paris yesterday. The French have no rivals, unless it be the South Germans, in the effectiveness of such "demonstrations" as Paris had arranged in honor of the Czar and of what the French papers, having for years called the "entente," now make bold to call the "alliance." The decorations yesterday were the popular contribution to the spectacle. The official contribution was the military display. One would say that this must be very much like that which would be made in any other capital of Europe, now that Europe is an armed camp and that there are millions of uniformed idlers ready to make a holiday for a wandering potentate. But the French contrived to execute a variation upon the routine by collecting at Paris their most picturesque troops. The Spahis and the Chasseurs d'Afrique had been drafted from Africa for the occasion, and they may for the moment have refreshed even the jaded eyes of a Czar to whom one would suppose that the sight of men in uniform would be as wearisome as Gen. GRANT, in his European tour, professed that it was to him.

No doubt the spectacle was worth seeing for most of the other spectators. But there were incongruities which must have occurred to the reflective spectators. One of these is that it is a queer and barbarous way of showing hospitality to a ruler to show him that you are prepared to kill a large number of his people in case he ventures to quarrel with you—for that is really what a military display comes to on such an occasion. The other incongruity arises from a doubt that must have taken possession of the reflective part of the spectators whether the "alliance" that was celebrated with such enthusiasm was an alliance at all or even an "entente." Is the Czar under any engagement to act in concert with France any further than it suits his interest to do so? If he is, will he keep his engagement? Is it in fact his interest to act in concert with France?

Upon this last point there is some recent evidence that cannot be very reassuring to Frenchmen. There is a very definite report in London—so definite that it is scarcely to be called a rumor—that an "entente" was arrived at between the Czar and Lord SALISBURY at Balmoral. At the same time comes out the speech of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, the leader of the Opposition, in favor of "co-operating with Russia in the East" and "treating her as an Asiatic neighbor, and 'not as an enemy.'" It is a fair inference from this remarkable speech that the Opposition would not oppose even the Russian possession of Constantinople if the Czar would guarantee the protection of the Armenians. In the far East to treat Russia as a neighbor and not as an enemy would be to remove the only obstacle to the accomplishment of Russia's desire.

These things England can do for the Czar, and it seems likely that she will do them. What can France offer Russia that Russia wants so much as the possession of Constantinople and an open road to the Pacific? If nothing, why should Russia make or continue a French alliance when English help is offered to her? These are serious questions for serious-minded Frenchmen. Such Frenchmen must look to the chance that by the defection of Russia she may be left absolutely alone in Europe.

No doubt Corporation Counsel SCOTT is right in his opinion that the Commissioner of Public Works has no power to restrict or regulate traffic on any public street. If he means to imply, as has been hastily inferred, that the Board of Aldermen has no authority to restrict the use of certain streets by trucks or any particular class of vehicles because these streets are public highways, the position he takes is of doubtful soundness. The State has power to regulate the use of highways in any way that may be deemed best for the public concerned, and it has specifically conferred upon the Board of Aldermen of this city authority "to regulate the use of the streets, highways, roads, and public places by foot passengers, animals, vehicles, cars, and locomotives." If the general comfort and convenience would be thereby promoted, we have no doubt that the Board of Aldermen would be upheld in excluding trucks and traffic teams from any particular street or otherwise regulating its use for the public benefit by restriction or exclusion.

When a man's dead you can lay him out as you please and he will stay just that way—regular and dead.—DWIGHT L. MOODY to the New-York ministers.

All true, no doubt. But it is odd that Mr. MOODY should bring Senator HILL into his revival talk to the ministers.

The town elections in Connecticut have shown again how inevitable it is that local issues will be overswayed by National considerations when such elections occur in the midst of an exciting political campaign or at the close of it. The license question, the school question, and other local matters had an effect here and there, no doubt, but nominations were generally made by political organizations, and the broad result was determined by party differences on the dominating National issue. It was significant in much the same way as the State elections of Vermont and Maine. Connecticut is not a doubtful State in this kind of a political contest.

The publication of Chief CONLIN'S report upon the MCKIM case is not to be commended. The view of the case which it presents may be correct or incorrect. That question has nothing to do with the impropriety of the publication. If MCKIM had been arrested, and had subsequently brought suit for false imprisonment or made charges against his captor, such a statement as Chief CONLIN makes would be in order, if it were properly substantiated. But this is not the case. The case is that in order to meet the loose accusations of some sensational newspaper, the Chief has seen fit to investigate the private affairs of a citizen and to publish the results of his investigation. Experienced citizens have learned strongly to distrust the testimony of policemen, in a controversy between a citizen and a policeman, or a citizen and the police. There is no reason why they should not exercise this caution with respect to this statement. But, even assuming the report to be founded throughout upon fact, the publication is unwarranted and outrageous.

Twenty years ago, when the British formally annexed the Transvaal, they found in the Republic's Treasury exactly 18d. This year President KRUEGER has asked—that is, commanded—his Boer Legislature to appropriate from the surplus revenue of the country £850,000 for the purchase of arms with which to suppress any inclination the tax-paying English residents may show toward interfering with local politics. Boerish statesmen are evidently as wise as they are pious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Union Veterans' Patriotic League, which was organized upon the battlefield of Chickamauga, has issued an appeal to all Federal veterans to rally once more for the salvation of the Union, "now that the silver craze that is sweeping the country threatens, if successful, unutterable woe to the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Nation," and The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News (free silver) can see in it only a "sectional" movement, and it threatens the Union veterans with "the fierce resentment they deserve when they attempt to use a relationship of thirty years ago to subserve a partisan purpose that hasn't the remotest connection with the war." Probably the Union veterans will nevertheless claim the right to vote to preserve the Nation's integrity and good name, even if they did unite thirty or more years ago to maintain the Union.

—A prominent physician in Eastern Oregon, who was recently tried before the State Medical Board in Portland on the charge of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, the accusation being that he was guilty of "moral turpitude" in that he became intoxicated and used abusive language, for which he paid a fine on plea of guilty in the police court, was acquitted, the board finding the evidence insufficient to support the allegation, but disapproving "the conduct of the defendant in using language while under the influence of intoxicating liquors unworthy of a physician and a gentleman." It may seem that they make rather nice distinctions in Oregon, but it should be said there were evidences of professional jealousy and perhaps malice in the action of the complainant.

—The silver Republicans of Idaho have washed their hands of the Populists, the latter having rejected their proposal for a union of all the silver forces of the State and ignored their claims for recognition, in spite of the recommendations of both the Populist and Democratic National Committees, and having also refused to relegate to the people the selection of a United States Senator. The silver Republicans have taken the Populists from their State ticket, filled the vacancies with two Democrats, and have nominated W. E. BORAH, Republican, for Congress. They charge the Populists with wanting to "grab everything," even to sending a Populist to the United States Senate "in place of the National champion of free silver, the Hon. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS."

—Judge JOHNSON of Colorado has decided that ex-Gov. DAVIS H. WAITE'S Middle of the Road Populists have no right to use the Populists' "cottage home" emblem on the official ballot, the other faction of the People's Party having sustained its claim to be the rightful possessor. The Secretary of State had decided to the contrary, and the court has now ordered him to reverse his action. Judge JOHNSON said: "If in the eyes of some of the members of the party its regular organization has gone astray, the principles of the party violated, and its machinery converted into improper and disloyal usages, as contended in this case, their remedy is by the inauguration of a new party, purified of this alleged disloyalty, by a reconstruction of its entire machinery, including its name as well as its emblem."

—The election authorities of Delaware have decided that the sound-money Democratic ticket cannot go on the official ballot under the name of National Democratic Party, and the sound-money men will probably take the matter into court. The objection is to the use of the word "National" and not of "Democratic," the election officers saying that in their opinion the word National applies to the original Democratic Party, which is a National party, and to allow the gold men to use it would make the genuine Democratic Party appear like a split from the National party, or a mere State organization.

—Boston has a registration this year of 98,023 voters, which is more than ever before in the history of the city. The lists are closed. The largest previous registry was that of last year, when the number was 91,344. The Republicans say that their party is unusually fully registered, and they expect to carry the city in November.

—An electrical paper is filled with delight by a report that none of the manufacturers of electrical appliances in this country will furnish Warden COFFIN of the Ohio State Prison with an electric plant to carry out the electrosecution law recently passed by the State in imitation of that of New-York.

—The Populists have nominated a lawyer for Congress in one of the districts of Wisconsin, and have demanded that he shall give up practice if he be elected. They are willing that he should help make the laws, but he must not try to secure justice for others through their enforcement.

WHAT FREE SILVER MEN SAY.

The Seattle (Washington) Times remarks: "The silver is going to other nations to be used in replenishing the silver coin already permitted, and would do so just the same if free coinage prevailed. The exportations of silver this year have reached $30,000,000, in spite of the efforts of the American goldbug press to dishonor it. If the Congress of the United States will join the people in reducing expenses, there will be a uniform balance of trade in our favor and a uniform surplus in the Treasury. If drought and calamity will destroy the products of the Old World, it is possible for this country, with plentiful crops, to get on even under a gold standard. But we know these calamities come to this Nation quite as often as to Russia, India, Australia, and Argentina, with whom we must compete. Therefore, let's tell the truth."

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution says: "One month before the election, all the Republican gold organs are joining in the chorus that no attempt will be made to re-enact the McKinley law. In short, the campaign of repudiation carried on by the Republicans is the most remarkable on record. McKinley, having repudiated his silver views, the Republican leaders are now repudiating his tariff views. This wholesale repudiation has been inaugurated in behalf of the gold syndicate, so that it may be said, should the Hanna gang win at the polls, that the people have indorsed the single gold standard. It will thus be seen that when it comes to carrying on a campaign of wholesale repudiation the Republicans and the Hannacrats are a little ahead of anything the country has ever seen."

The Denver (Col.) Republican tells its readers this: "There is good reason to believe that the great mass of the people of New-York, and especially the workingmen, are not deceived by the campaign of deceit and falsehood which Hanna and his tools are making. The representation that free coinage would result in the creation of fifty-cent dollars, and that these would be paid to workingmen without an increase in their wages, is not believed. Its evident falseness is seen, and there is ground to believe that the plain people of New-York will repudiate the Hanna party and ticket at the polls in November."

This is from the St. Louis Republic of Monday: "The Democracy has chosen a champion for whom no apologies are necessary. No apprehension is excited. He can take care of himself and his party's interests wherever he goes. As a Western man in the East he has inspired respect; as a Northern man in the South he has won affection; as a young man among veterans he has commanded obedience. It is a far more wonderful achievement than ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S influence in the organizing period of the Nation, or than CHATHAM'S part in the overthrow of WALPOLE."

PERSONAL.

—Queen VICTORIA has a strong objection to tobacco smoke, and will not allow smoking in any rooms used by her, or in any place where she is likely to smell the odor of tobacco. Even the late Prince Consort forebore to smoke in her presence. On one occasion she happened to notice the tabooed perfume when in Buckingham Palace, and on making an investigation discovered that the Prince of WALES (then in his minority) was the delinquent. Her Majesty forthwith gave orders that the culprit should be confined to his rooms for a month, and the order was rigorously carried out.

—GILBERT LOUIS DUPREZ, the tenor, has just died in Paris. He was ninety years old. His artistic life was a full one, both as a singer and a composer. From 1842 to 1850, a professor at the Paris Conservatoire, he was the intimate friend of DONIZETTI, ROSSINI, and AUBER—his quarrel with the last on religious grounds being an interesting episode in the lyric history of this century.

—The sound-money Democrats of the Twenty-fourth District (Oswego, Jefferson, and Lewis Counties) have indorsed as their candidate for Congress OSCAR M. WOOD of Dexter, who was nominated by the regular Democratic district convention. That convention was understood to be in the control of free silverites and was expected to support BRYAN and SEWALL, but it adopted no platform and required no pledge of its nominee.

—It is not often that the element of humor enters into a declination of political office, but Mr. J. HODGE, who was mentioned for an Aldermanic nomination in Manchester, N. H., has incorporated a bit of it, saying that he "has no grudge against himself that he wants to pay off in that way," and that he would not take the office on any consideration.

—WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER of this city and WILLIAM B. SINGERLY of Philadelphia are to address a mass meeting of sound-money Democrats in Trenton, N. J., on Thursday evening, 8th inst.

COL. WARING AND HIS MEN.

What He Says of Their Work and Attitude to the Community.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Not only because it is a matter of the greatest personal pride to me, but also because the public should know the spirit of loyalty, of fidelity, and of hopefulness that pervades the whole working force of the Department of Street Cleaning, I ask attention to the exhibition of that spirit which was the chief feature of the recent annual "outing."

On my return from Europe I was met by a committee of sweepers and drivers, who asked me to attend their festivities, that they might testify their regard for me. Accordingly, on the evening of the 2d of October I was given a beautifully engrossed and illuminated address, which reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: We who join in presenting this testimonial request your acceptance of it for what it represents and for the spirit that lies behind it.

"We desire to show you that your work and worth are appreciated by the employes, and that those whose condition you have bettered and elevated are not ungrateful for your efforts, so generously expended on their behalf.

"Under your exactness of régime and discipline, the progress of the department has been sure and most gratifying, and has won the approval, confidence, and admiration of the public.

"It is, however, of the personal regard which the employes of the department have for you that we would more particularly speak. We desire to assure you that our earnest co-operation awaits your efforts, and that a loyalty exists among those who pride themselves on having you for their chief.

"You have freed the department from the evil influences of the politics which bound and hampered it previous to your assuming office. The men are no longer at the mercy of political bosses; in their stead, you have established a Board of Arbitration, where grievances are settled in a harmonious way, and without regard to outside influence.

"For this and the attendant results, the employes desire most heartily to thank you, and take this opportunity of conveying to you this token of their regard for you, and their sincere wishes for a long continuance of the harmonious relations which bind chief and men together.

"Tendering you our heartfelt wishes for a long life of success and happiness, we are, &c."

Mr. Thomas P. Hand, a sweeper, the permanent Chairman of the Board of Conference, and the head of the Committee of Arrangements, made the presentation speech, in the course of which he said that no official of the department had had anything whatever to do with the scheme; that it originated with the men themselves; that every sweeper and driver in the department had signed the address voluntarily and gladly, and that they had done this knowing that no one of them could, because of it, hope for any relaxation of the rigid discipline that had made the department what it is. The personal cordiality of all the throng through which I made my way from the platform attested the truth of this statement. I felt that my work since January of last year had received its highest possible reward, and that no honor I might henceforth receive could be so grateful as this evidence of appreciation from men with whom my earlier relations had been marked by a very different spirit.

In accepting their gift, I recounted the chief incidents of the past months. I told them that I had learned by a lifelong intercourse with workingmen that it is always safe to trust to the ultimate effect of their sense of justice and fairness; that I had never wavered in my belief that the feeling of enmity and distrust, almost of contempt, in the very early days, would in due time—in spite of, and partly because of, the rigid and relentless discipline needed to convert a mob into an organization—give way before their honest conviction that I had done only my duty; that in doing it, I had never wronged any man knowingly, and that when one had been wronged by mistake, the mistake was promptly acknowledged and the wrong righted. I said that this evidence that already every man among them had come to this conviction was a justification of my faith, and moved me with a sense of personal triumph, and to a sense of the deepest gratitude.

And now, a word to the public in behalf of these men. They are engaged in what is too often considered the lowest service, but they are performing that service with the spirit of soldiers fighting the most dangerous enemy of the community; they are spreading cleanliness and salubrity where filth and pestilence would reign but for their unceasing work, and they are entitled to the respect and confidence of all who care for the honest and faithful performance of a necessary public duty.

It has been thought that their pay is too high for "common laborers," but these men are no longer common laborers; they have become efficient members of an organization as important to our welfare as the police and firemen. The drunkards, the laggards, and the loafers have been driven out, and every man of the present force feels a personal interest and a personal pride in his work.

Let them have all the honor they have so richly earned.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1896.

For Bryan and the County Jail.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

On a south-bound train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad last Thursday, in one car an enthusiastic drummer took the now popular straw vote to determine the political affiliations of the passengers. The poll showed the 23 occupants divided—18 for McKinley, 5 for Bryan. This was satisfactory, but more was to come. When the train halted at Ballston, among those who got off were the five Bryan sympathizers, and then it was seen that they were handcuffed together, and were a gang of prisoners on their way to the county jail at that place.

SOUND MONEY.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 5.

Anson at the Bat.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

I ain't much hooks on football,
(I reckon I'm ter blame;)
An' tennis, golf, an' cricket
Seem purty nigh the same;
A baseball game ez what I like,
A good, clos' game at that—
Three men on base, the score a tie,
An' Anson at the bat.

I reckon some of you-uns
Mayhap have seen the same;
When every error counted,
An' a hit would win the game;
When the crowd grew sudden silent
An ez quiet ez a cat—
With two men out, three men on base,
An' Anson at the bat.

I hain't got much ambishun
Ter write at poemtree;
But jinks! I'd like ter tell you
How baseball works on me;
Why, talk about yer heroes,
Yer kings an' all o' that—
Why, hope ter die, they're apple pie,
With Anson at the bat.

Gee whiz, but ain't it turkey
When the game ez pipin' hot,
When you think Chicago's losin',
An' yer prayin' thet she's not;
Ter see the ball go lakewards,
An' ter smash yer neighbor's hat—
An' then, like mad, ter yell, "I'm glad
'Twas Anson at the bat!"

BOLD INSURGENT ATTACKS

SPANISH TROOPS SURROUNDED BY A CUBAN FORCE AT GUAMA.

Relieved by Lieut. Col. Granados, but Forced to Retreat to Save Themselves—The United Forces Then Attack the Rebels and Dislodge Them—A Fierce Engagement, in Which the Insurgents Lost One Hundred Killed.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Lieut. Col. Granados reports that shortly after his column left Pinar del Rio City yesterday he found, at Guama and Cantabria, a Spanish column surrounded by 3,000 rebels, who had been sent by Maceo to attack the Spaniards. Lieut. Col. Granados made a vigorous attack upon the enemy, who fired twelve cannon shots at close range. A prompt retreat to Cantabria saved Granados's command as well as the Spanish troops which had been surrounded.

The Spanish forces were united at Cantabria, and in the meantime the rebels had taken positions at Loma Blanca. The united Spanish forces made an attack upon the rebels, who were dislodged from their positions after a fight lasting five hours. The rebels last 80 killed and a large number wounded. The Spaniards had 12 killed and 92 wounded, including four officers. Lieut. Col. Granados had started to march back to Pinar del Rio when, at 3 P. M., he heard cannonading on the other side of the hills.

Yesterday a fierce engagement occurred at Teja del Negro between a force of 700 Spanish troops under Gen. Bernal and the forces of Maceo. The rebels occupied good and extensive positions. The battle began at 9 o'clock in the morning. The enemy made a stubborn defense, but were finally dislodged with a loss of 100 killed. It is said that when they retired they carried away 200 wounded. The Spanish losses were: Lieut. Col. Romero and Gen Bernal's Adjutant killed, Lieut. Col. Chazal and eight other officers wounded, 18 private killed, and 65 wounded.

CUBAN PRISONERS DROWNED.

Taken to Sea by Policemen and Dropped Overboard.

HAVANA, Oct. 3, Via Tampa, Fla., Oct. 6.—Stories are told here to the effect that every night, at the Police Headquarters, some prisoners are taken out and put on the books as released. These individuals are guarded by one "celador" (police delegates) and two policemen, and taken between 1 and 3 o'clock A. M. to a landing place at the entrance of the harbor, two blocks from the Police Headquarters. Once there the prisoners and the three policemen step into boat and start off; they don't land anywhere, but after a while the officers come back without the prisoners.

This action has been watched night after night. From the first of September to the 26th, sixty-three prisoners have disappeared in this way, drowned outside the Morro. The last two were drowned Sept. 26. They were an old man and a young man. On stepping into the boat the old man asked where they were bound to. The young man said: "Why, don't you know, we are going to be murdered." One of the policemen gave the young man a blow which knocked his eye out, slapped and kicked him, and then they started out, but he never came back. From the Cabanas and Morro, prisoners are taken out and drowned in the same way. The reason why they are taken out of the harbor is on account of the immense number of sharks which get hold of the bodies and leave no trace.

On the 23d of September a fisherman notified the police of the presence of two dead bodies lying on the seashore next to the Morro. These bodies were dressed like country people, about fifty and twenty years of age. The elder one showed two bullet wounds in the back and five bayonet wounds in the stomach and chest and throat. The young man had a bullet wound in the loin and several bayonet wounds in the body and throat. Their hands were tied behind their backs and pieces of rope were tied to their necks. The bodies seemed to have been in the water for some time, and putrefaction had begun. The bodies were witnessed by a number of people, who were driven away by Spanish soldiers. The wounds were made by Mauser bullets.

Last Thursday night Brombin, Cara de Guaya, and Soca, confined as suspects, were taken from prison at night, carried a few miles outside of Havana, and shot to death. These men were noted on the police books as released.

A Submarine Telegraph Memorial.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Earl of Selborne presided over a meeting in London today, called for the purpose of inaugurating the international submarine telegraph memorial. In the course of his speech, in taking the chair, the Earl said that the object of the meeting was to put upon record the administration of the authors of international submarine telegraphy, especially Cyrus W. Field, Sir John Pender, and James Anderson. A committee was appointed to consider the form of memorial. The committee includes Viscount Peel, Lord Kelvin, Lord Tweeddale, and George von Chauvin, representative of the Wern Union Telegraph Company of the United States in London.

A Very Large Coffee Crop.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 6.—The movement of the coffee crop of Central America and the contiguous sections of South America in transit across the Isthmus has begun earlier this year than last, and the volume is much larger. The estimate of the crop places it at 1,000,000 sacks. Large arrivals are announced for November.

William to Hold a Council.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The North German Gazette says that the Emperor, who is at Hubertusstock on a hunting trip, will hold a council there to-morrow to decide what business the Government shall lay before the Reichstag at the opening of that body in November.

Condition of British Crops.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The report of the condition of the British crops up to the 1st of October shows that the cereals have been somewhat damaged by rain, but the roots and grass have been improved. The average of wheat is now 104 9-10, and that of barley 84 3-5.

Mrs. Widmayer Happy Now.

The attempt Mrs. Rose Widmayer made at suicide on Monday night resulted in a complete reconciliation between her and her husband, Harry Widmayer, and she no longer wishes to die. It was just before midnight Monday that Policeman Totten, on duty at Seventy-second Street near the North River, saw a well-dressed woman running down the street. He asked her what she was about, and she answered, sobbing hysterically, that she was going to kill herself. He arrested her. Cards found in her pocketbook gave her name and her address as 153 West Sixty-sixth Street. When she was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday her husband was present, and they went away together, apparently happy.

Drill Engine Strikes Trolley Car.

A trolley car on the Consolidated Traction Line, Jersey City, was struck by a drill engine at the Pavonia Avenue crossing of the Erie Railroad freight spur last night. There were no passengers in the car, and the motorman escaped by jumping off. The car was only slightly damaged.

BALLOT QUESTION STILL OPEN.

No Decision as to the National Democratic Party's Rights.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Asa Bird Gardiner of New-York City appeared before Secretary of State Palmer this afternoon in favor of the contention of Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee, that the Secretary of State should not allow the Democratic Party, Reform Organization, a column on the blanket ballot under its new name of National Democratic Party.

Former District Attorney James W. Eaton of Albany, representing the National Democratic Party, asked that the hearing be postponed until Thursday. He said that Calvin Tompkins and Edward M. Shepard wished to submit some briefs and affidavits to sustain the position taken by the National Democratic Party. By mutual consent of counsel the hearing was adjourned until 11:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Mr. Gardiner said the question undoubtedly would be carried into the courts.

Secretary Palmer said he had not yet come to any decision in the matter. He had accepted the nomination certificates of the National Democratic Party for filing, but had not passed upon that party's eligibility to a party column on the official ballot.

Outlook in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6.—Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the State Democratic Central Committee, has filed a petition with Secretary of State Hinrichsen against the certification of the National Democratic State ticket. He gives as his reasons, substantially, that the law has not been complied with; that there are not enough names to the petition, and that it is illegally constituted.

The Secretary of State refused to certify the petitions of David Holmes of Mount Erie, the independent Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Clerk, and Wallace Snook of Chester, candidate for Appellate Court Clerk of the Southern Grand Division.

He claims that their petitions had only 1,809 names, when they should have 3,082.

Sound Money Wins in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 6.—The regular Democratic State Committee to-day practically gave up the fight against allowing the gold ticket to go on the Australian ballot under the name of National Democratic ticket. The Board of Appeal in such cases, consisting of the Secretary of State, Auditor, and Attorney General, having decided against the silver men, the attorneys for the silver committee, after conference, announced that they would not go into the courts.

A Protest in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The State and Electoral tickets of the National Democrats may not get on the Australian ballot in this State after all. The State Democratic Executive Committee has filed a protest against admitting the ticket. It is based on the ground that the party name is so similar to that of the regular Democratic Party that it is likely to give rise to confusion.

Secretary of State Taylor has the protest under consideration.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hogue—Odell.

The wedding of Eliza Bird Odell and Charles Hogue took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville Odell, 231 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Dr. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church performed the ceremony. The bridal retinue was composed of Miss Cora Benton of Hudson, N. Y., maid of honor; Edward Vaughan, best man; C. Saulpaugh, H. Kimber, E. Rascavan, and Joseph Eves, ushers. Miss Edith Curry and Master Stewart De Voe Vaughan acted as flower pages.

The bride was dressed in white satin, and the maid of honor in pink satin. A reception followed the ceremony. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Alvord, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Marco, Harry Hogue, Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Miss Edna Jones, Miss Van Alden, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Benton, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Walter Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Rascavan, Capt. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer, Eugene Turpenny, and Mr. and Mrs. Austin.

Weld—Brandreth.

Miss Bertha Brandreth, daughter of William Brandreth, was married to De Witt Clinton Weld, Jr., of Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Sing Sing, N. Y., by the Rev. D. G. W. Ferguson, rector of the Trinity Church at Sing Sing. Miss Flora Benjamin, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Dillie Brandreth, May Ferguson, Frances E. Ackerman of Brooklyn, and Kathleen Green. John F. Carlisle of Brooklyn was the best man, and the ushers were Carl G. Rasmus, George A. Wingate, Frederick T. Ackerman, W. B. Cowperthwait, Nathaniel Haven, and Benjamin B. McAlpin. The bride was given away by her father, who is the President of the village of Sing Sing. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Sunnyholm.

Mygatt—Daniels.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Daniels of 190 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, to Frederic E. Mygatt took place at the bride's home last evening. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchess lace, and was attended by her sister Miss Fannie V. Daniels as maid of honor and Miss Carrie Young as bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room by the Rev. Dr. Brewster of Grace Church, Brooklyn. Charles Milton Tremaine was best man. The ushers were William S. Tyler, J. Sturges Burr, Henry E. Wheeler, and F. Clare Lee. The ceremony was followed by a reception.

Lane—Loder.

Alice A. Loder and William T. Lane were married last evening at 7:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's uncle, J. W. Launsbury, 241 Kings Street, Port Chester, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Osbon of Yonkers performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Robins, and the best man was John Lane, a brother of the bridegroom. There were no other attendants. The bride was dressed in white silk, trimmed with duchesse lace, and the maid of honor wore light green silk. The parlor where the ceremony was performed was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and Bride roses.

Third Ticket in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 6.—The Palmer and Buckner Convention, held here to-day, was attended by 137 delegates. Thirty-three counties were represented. The convention indorsed the Administration heartily. The Indianapolis platform was reaffirmed. A full Electoral ticket was nominated and a State Executive Committee was appointed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—John Hare will present Robertson's "Caste," "Ours," and "School" plays during his engagement at the Garrick Theatre, but he will probably open his season with Pinero's "Hobby Horse." He will also present a new and entirely original play by Sydney Grundy, in which he has been very successful in the English provinces.

—Henry E. Dixey, the Lone Fisherman of "Evangeline," at the Garden Theatre, has introduced burlesque conjuring and card tricks in the second act. To-night he will show how a pantomimist sings and dances "Pretty as a Picture." The matinée this afternoon will be a professional one, to which all players in the city are invited.

—"As You Like It," with Ada Rehan as Rosalind, will be the first play of the regular season at Daly's Theatre next month. During the season, which is to be a Shakespearean one to a large extent, "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Henry IV." will be produced.

—Richard Mansfield began his season in Omaha, Neb., Monday night, appearing as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

THE TAMMANY ASSEMBLYMEN.

Many Were Renominated—Only Two Were Turned Down.

Tammany renominated its candidates for the Assembly in all but one of the thirty-five city Assembly districts last night. As a rule the conventions were without incident or contest. All the Tammany men who were successful last year, and who wanted to try again this year, were renominated, with the exception of Jacob A. Mittnacht, in the Sixth, and Louis Davidson, in the Thirty-third. Mr. Mittnacht is one of Henry D. Purroy's men, and that fact figured in his turning down. Senator Sullivan nominated his cousin Timothy P. Sullivan.

Mr. Davidson made a hard fight for the nomination in the Thirty-third, but William H. Burke wanted to nominate ex-Port Warden John F. Walsh, and Mr. Davidson was beaten in the convention by a vote of 84 to 74.

Some candidates were nominated at the request of the labor unions. In the Seventeenth District, John A. Dempsey defeated Daniel Gleason for the nomination, and Mr. Gleason may run as an independent. In the Fifteenth, Thomas J. McManus wanted the Republican indorsement, but George Van Horn was nominated by the Republicans, and McManus then nominated John J. Walsh to run as a third candidate, Tammany having renominated Thomas F. Myers.

The list of Tammany's nominees for the Assembly follows:

1. Daniel E. Finn.*
2. Thomas A. Barry.*
3. William H. Leonard.*
4. Patrick J. Roche.
5. Harding Weston.
6. Timothy P. Sullivan.
7. Edward W. Hart.*
8. Maurice Rose.
9. James F. Maccabe.*
10. Otto Kempner.*
11. William H. Gledhill.*
12. Joseph Schulum.*
13. Patrick F. Trainor.*
14. Jacob Fritz.*
15. Thomas F. Myers.*
16. Benjamin Hoffman.*
17. John A. Dempsey.
18. John J. Daly.
19. Adjourned till to-morrow night.
20. John P. Corrigan.
21. Thomas J. Murray.
22. Daniel D. Tooher.
23. Thomas J. Hayden.
24. John B. Fitzgerald.
25. Andrew Govan.
26. Patrick J. Andrews.
27. Charles A. Molloy.
28. Joseph I. Green.
29. Edward Lawson Purdy.
30. George W. Meyer, Jr.*
31. Frank L. Eckerson.
32. Thomas F. Donnelly.*
33. John F. Walsh.
34. Lyman W. Redington.
35. William Gill.

*Renominated.

BY NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

Candidates for the Assembly in All but Five City Districts.

The National Democratic Party held conventions in all of the city Assembly districts last night. Five of the conventions were adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, and all the others placed men in the field for the Assembly. Adler, Republican, was nominated in the Eighth, and Tooker, Tammany, in the Twenty-second. The other conventions named out-and-out sound-money Democrats. The list follows:

District.	Nominees.
1.	Christ Rathjens.
2.	Adjourned.
3.	Adjourned.
4.	Bernard C. Ryan.
5.	James A. Hooper.
6.	John V. Gillen.
7.	Matthew Conklin.
8.	Charles S. Adler.
9.	John G. Norman.
10.	Christian H. Loos.
11.	August Thomas.
12.	Rudolph Maas.
13.	Adjourned.
14.	Henry Molthon.
15.	J. J. Walsh.
16.	Thomas F. Leonard.
17.	Augustus Maurer.
18.	Michael J. Kelly.
19.	Alfred A. Whitman.
20.	Adjourned.
21.	George J. Vestner.
22.	Daniel D. Tooker.
23.	John M. Thompson.
24.	Adjourned.
25.	Julius D. Shope.
26.	Roger J. Brennan.
27.	Clarence C. Ferris.
28.	George G. Banzer.
29.	Mark M. Schlesinger.
30.	Gabriel L. Lowenthal.
31.	George E. Morgan.
32.	Matthew J. Gounod.
33.	William T. Glover.
34.	Augustus J. Spang.
35.	George R. Hamilton.

BROOKLYN'S NATIONAL NOMINEES.

Assembly Conventions in Nineteen Districts of Kings.

Assembly Conventions of the National Democratic Party were held in Brooklyn last evening in nineteen of the twenty-one Assembly districts. The Fifth District Convention had already nominated J. G. H. Ahrens, and in the Nineteenth District the party has no representative. The following were the nominations made last evening:

Dist.	Nominee.
1.	Everett Green.
2.	Adjourned to Oct. 8.
3.	Charles A. Weber.
4.	H. T. Walden.
5.	J. G. H. Ahrens.
6.	Adjourned.
7.	No convention.
8.	Michael McCarren.
9.	Lawrence O'Hara.
10.	Charles R. Halsey.
11.	James E. Young.
12.	Charles H. Ebbetts.
13.	Matthew Kennedy.
14.	Matthew Henry.
15.	Adjourned.
16.	William S. Warren.
17.	Emil Schumlach.
18.	Charles H. Fuller.
19.	No convention.
20.	B. B. Van Buren.
21.	Robert Whalen.

AN "OFFICIAL BULLETIN."

Democratic Story About Hanna that Is Quickly Denied.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—In an official bulletin issued from the Democratic headquarters the assertion is made that Mr. Hanna has admitted that McKinley probably will be defeated. The bulletin says:

"In a private conversation held at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, a day or two before going to New-York, Mark Hanna made these remarks:

"'McKinley's chances are exceedingly doubtful. It is no use denying that we have lost the labor vote. Debs and his following have led the labor vote to Bryan, while the farmers are all crazy on free silver. I am afraid McKinley will not win.'

"These statements were made by Mark Hanna in the presence of two or three gentlemen whose names are known at National Democratic headquarters, and one of them gave out the information, and his reputation for veracity cannot be impeached."

When the attention of Perry Heath, manager of the Republican Literary Bureau, was called to this bulletin, he said:

"Mr. Hanna never uttered any such remark. It is absurd on its face. I know that he is perfectly certain of McKinley's election. In an interview in New-York this morning he denied that he had ever expressed any doubt as to the result.

"A short time after our bureau was organized a man came to us with an official affidavit that he had heard Mr. Bryan say at the Clifton House the evening that he was nominated that he had no hope of election, but would bring himself into prominence by leading his party in the struggle, and that such a course would afford him sufficient compensation.

"'We declined to use this affidavit because such absurd stories are always attended by a reaction. Nobody would attach any importance to a story of that kind."

Chauncey T. Secor for Assembly.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 6.—At the Second District Assembly Convention to-night Chauncey T. Secor of Scarsdale was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Assembly.

CROWDS IN THE SCHOOLS

INCREASING THE SIZE OF THE CLASSES CONDEMNED.

Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs Takes Up the Matter—Suggestion for Primary Grades Disapproved—Report on the Overcrowding of the Tombs Also Considered—Remedy Suggested by Commissioner Wright.

The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, at its meeting at 722 Lexington Avenue last night, took up for consideration the overcrowding of children in the public schools and the overcrowding of criminals in the Tombs. There was a full meeting of the council.

Club E, which is the educational club, submitted the following resolution, which was indorsed by the council last night:

"Resolved, That the Trustees of Good Government Club E protest most emphatically against the proposal to increase the maximum limit of the size of the classes in the primary schools for the purpose of appearing to meet the public demand for more school accommodations. This limit is already too high, and further to crowd the children into ill-ventilated rooms is to sacrifice the physical and mental welfare of those already enrolled, without in any way bettering the condition of those now denied admittance. The only true remedy is the provision of new school buildings, sufficient not only to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing population, but to make a place for the thousands of children of school age now wholly without instruction."

This resolution will be sent at once to the Chairman of the Board of Education. It was drawn up by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

In the discussion of it, it was stated that the limit of children in a room used to be forty, and that it is now sixty. Superintendent Jasper and others, the members of the odlub say, now propose to increase the limit to seventy-five, which will endanger the health of all the children in the public schools. It would be better, from the point of view of public health, they say, for the children to run about the streets than to be stunted in body and minds in these overcrowded schoolrooms.

The Council considered the plan proposed by Superintendent Jasper as a bad makeshift.

The other matter, the overcrowding of prisoners in the Tombs, has been under consideration for some time, and was brought up last night by a report from the attorney of the Council, John H. Mulchahey. This report was in substance as follows:

There are at present 283 available cells in this prison. These were occupied on Sept. 30 last by 516 prisoners. During the year 1895 the daily average of prisoners was 450, and this year it is about the same. That is to say, over half the total number of cells, on the average, have two occupants. In fact, there have been times when it was necessary to put three prisoners in some cells.

The penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is even more overcrowded. In May of this year the Legislature appropriated $800,000 for an addition to the Tombs and to the penitentiary on the Island. Commissioner of Correction Wright told Mr. Mulcahey yesterday that he had had plans and estimates prepared for an addition to the Tombs, to cost about $500,000 and to contain 322 cells; and that these plans and estimates will be submitted to-day to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for approval.

In the meantime Commissioner Wright has submitted a plan for relieving the overcrowded condition of the Tombs. He states that in the various district prisons in the city, excluding the Tombs, he can comfortably accommodate 250 prisoners. This would necessitate the purchase of necessary cooking utensils for each of these prisons, the employment of two additional keepers for each, and the purchase of two more single prison vans. He says he requested the District Attorney to notify him officially if this plan met his approval, and also whether he would be able to give the Warden of the City Prison reasonable notice, say twelve hours, in case this arrangement should be carried out, so that he might have time to transfer prisoners from the district prison to the Criminal Court House. The District Attorney orally approved of this plan, but he has not heard from him officially.

The report was received by the Council and the matter will be earnestly advocated, the members say, until something is done to improve the condition of prisoners in the overcrowded Tombs.

LACK OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Board of Education Discusses the Puzzling Question.

At yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Sites of the Board of Education, John P. Dunn, on behalf of William Wicke, protested against the proposed condemnation for a school site of property belonging to him in the block bounded by Primrose Street, the Concourse, King's Bridge Road, and Creston Avenue. The city, he said, had already taken from him considerable property on the Concourse side for a park, and as he had erected private dwellings on either side of the property which was to be condemned, he feared that a school building there would depreciate the value of the remaining property. Mr. Wicke had other property in One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, near Jerome Avenue, which he would offer to the Site Committee instead.

Commissioner Adams said he would look at that property. He had recommended the other site because he believed it to be the best for school purposes. The Board of Education, he said, no longer cared to take corner lots for schools, but preferred property in the middle of the block, running through from street to street.

Superintendent Jasper reported concerning several congested districts where additional schools were needed. Among these were the Seventh, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards, and the lower part of the Seventeenth Ward. A school at Essex Market should be built. On the east side, between Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, four or five new school buildings were needed, and on the west side, north of Fifty-fifth Street and west of Tenth Avenue, there was a lack of school accommodation. The lower part of the Twenty-fourth Ward was also congested. Altogether, between sixteen and eighteen new school buildings were needed.

The committee asked Superintendent Jasper to make out a full report.

Commissioner Adams said that the uptown district, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, and about Fifth and Madison Avenues, was being rapidly built up with high-priced tenements, and consequently it was necessary to have the needed school facilities. He moved to take steps to condemn property in the block bounded by Madison and Fifth Avenues, and One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, and this was carried.

Other property that the committee decided to have condemned was at 222 East Twenty-eighth Street; in Sixth Street, near Avenue B, near Grammar School No. 71; and two buildings in the rear of Grammar School No. 23, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets.

A letter was received from Frederick Lewis, offering to sell to the Board of Education property at Seventy-third Street and Park Avenue. Commissioner McSweeny said that in Primary School No. 17, in Seventy-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, there were 400 vacant seats, while the district east of Third Avenue was congested. The trouble was that the parents living in that district were afraid to send their children across the Third Avenue cable tracks.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL FARCE.

"My Friend from India" Uproariously Received at the Bijou.

"My Friend from India," a three-act farce, produced at the Bijou Theatre last evening, was written three years ago by Mr. H. A. du Souchet of this city. Mr. du Souchet is an experienced telegrapher, employed all night by one of the morning newspapers. He worked on his play in leisure moments between dispatches from Kalamazoo and Teheran, and naturally it was a long while in the making. But it has been finished and in the market while some dozens of farces imported from England by theatre managers who do not dare to rely on their own judgment, or have no judgment to rely on, have failed dismally. It was taken in hand, at length, by a firm of entrepreneurs hitherto unheard of, Messrs. Smyth and Rice, and, of course, it has met with extraordinary success. That goes almost without saying, in the circumstances.

There is nothing now current on the New-York stage that provokes as much and as hearty laughter as the second act of "My Friend from India," excepting the third act of "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." If you feel depressed and in need of amusement go to see "My Friend from India." If that does not cheer you up consult a physician. There is something the matter with you.

This is not to say that Mr. du Souchet's farce is a masterwork, that he has learned, in his small leisure, all the tricks of the playmaker's craft, that he is a profound observer of human nature seeking the drama as a medium for the communication to the world of a Message with a capital M. Not at all. Mr. du Souchet is quite a bungler at stagecraft. He does not know his Freytag or even his Aristotle. He has no sense of moderation. He is juvenile, boisterous, and even incoherent. He would greatly vex Mr. Henry James.

But he has manufactured a frank, wholesome, noisy, kittenish farce that is full of real fun, and, what is more strange, contains a number of novel and ingenious devices. He frequently shows his inability to lead up to a "situation" according to the grammatical rules of dramatic writing. But, as an "old stager" remarked last night, he has the "situations." His protasis—the introduction of the principal personages and inception of the action—is as rough and crude as an impromptu play by children. But he shows inborn dramatic aptitude as soon as the ball is set a-rolling.

The mirror scene is, in the spoken drama, a positive novelty. It is worthy of some Frenchman of high repute. A lookingglass filling one side of a screen has been broken. A middle-aged siren of coquettish charms does not know of the accident. She goes to the mirror to admire herself. A man attired in the exact duplicate of her gown—for reasons clearly explained in the action—has tried to conceal himself behind the screen. He acts on impulse as the lady's reflection, imitating her motions and facial play. An extraordinary situation, of course, but one perfectly appropriate to the wild mockery of farce.

Thereafter every one in the household—which is to say, the play—has queer experiences with that screen. A workman comes and goes with a mirror he is trying to fit in the place of the broken one. No one notices his entrances or his exits. Sometimes the lookingglass is there, sometimes not. The result is consternation. But there is an easy explanation. For there is a learned pundit from India in the house, familiar with magic.

The pundit is, in fact, a humble barber who was intoxicated the night before and came home with the son and heir, who was in the same condition. In the morning excuses and lies are necessary. The barber, clad in a yellow bedspread, is introduced as a Buddhist from the Orient. The paternal Kansas City pork packer, who has been trying, without success, to get into New-York society, seizes upon the disguised barber as a means of entrance. The play supposes esoteric Buddhism to be a fad. But that does not matter, for it is an uproariously funny play.

It is well set and costumed and performed with spirit. Critical consideration of the acting would not result favorably, and is uncalled for, though Mr. Perkins's pantomime behind the broken screen, at least, is admirable, and Mr. Bond and Mr. Abeles are competent comedians. In the last act a little divertissement is introduced by Mr. Abeles and Miss Giroux. They sing a new darky duet, "The Raccoon and the Bee," and Abeles cleverly imitates Mansfield as Baron Chevrial.

Erastus Underholt	Frederic Bond
Charles Underholt	Edward S. Abeles
A. Keene Shaver	Walter E. Perkins
Tom Valentine	Charles Arthur
Rev. James Tweedle	Joseph Adelman
Jennings	Frank G. Parry
Bill Finnerty	John Finn
Marion Hayste	Marion Giroux
Mrs. Beekman-Streete	Helen Reimer
Bernice	Kenyon Bishop
Gertrude	Louise Galloway
Tilly	May Vokes

PLANS OF COL. MAPLESON.

He Talks of the Operas to be Given in This City.

Col. J. H. Mapleson, director of the New Imperial Opera Company's grand Italian opera season, which begins with "Aida" at the Academy of Music Oct. 26, arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship New-York.

At the Albemarle Hotel last night the veteran impresario, who is hale, rosy, and gray, told of his plans. Col. Mapleson is modest after forty-three years of direction, in which he has managed 8,200 operatic productions and 3,500 concerts. Of his artists he said that all were singers, that in every production no flaw would be detected, and that treats in the revival of such works as "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," "Robert il Diavolo," "L'Etoile du Nord," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Crispino e la Comare" might be presented to gratify old lovers of music.

For the season of four weeks—the company will give several operas in April, 1897—the old Academy will, in arrangement, revert to the old arrangement of old Italian opera days.

One novelty will be presented, Giordano's magnificent and successful opera 'Andrea Chénier," whose theme is the part of the French Revolution. Giordano, who is comparatively a youth, will superintend its production on his romantic wedding tour—he is to marry an enthusiastic admirer with a dot of £4,000,000.

With Col. Mapleson came Miss Susan Strong of the Royal Opera, Covent Garden; Mlle. du Bedat, Signor Durot of the Russian Opera, Signor Ughetto of La Scala, and others. Mme. Darclée of the Imperial Russian Opera will sail for America Oct. 10.

Others of the troupe are Mme. Bonaplata-Bau, Mme. Dotti, Mme. G. Huguet, Mme. Parsi, Mme. Scalchi, Signori de Marchi, Randacio G. Betti, Olivieri Durot, Alberti, De Anna, Pinto, Terzi, Borelli, and Dado. The conductors are to be Signori Bamboni and Tango, and the leader of orchestra Nahan Franko.

First, Second and Third Prize Awarded to Daimler Motors.

The international race from Paris to Marseille, France, and back, of horseless carriages, open to all comers, irrespective of character of artificial power used, were won October 3rd by carriages propelled by Daimler Motors, which covered the distance of 1,100 miles in 72 hours. 38 carriages started, only 2 being steam, all others petroleum. Of these only 11 returned in the time limit; the 3 first ones being Daimler Motors.

The Daimler Motor Company, controlling the exclusive rights for the United States and Canada, have their factories at Steinway, Long Island City, N. Y.

Their exhibit of horseless Carriages, Launches, Rail Road Inspection Cars and stationary Motors may be inspected during October at Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; C. Butterfield, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Bannon, wash goods; J. J. Woods, wash goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; G. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. F. Bayle, domestics, 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. C. Larkins, dry goods, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, dress goods, cloaks, furs, and upholstery goods, 55 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, white goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Farwell, J. O. Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and plushes, 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hengerer, William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, dress goods, 55 White Street; New-Netherland Hotel.

—Kann, S. Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hoffman House.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, notions; Barrett House.

—MacInnes, J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods, 623 Broadway; Hoffman House.

—Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. Ludwig, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Myers, John T., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Christie, fancy goods and art novelties; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries, 83 Walker Street; Stuart House.

—Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Nugent, E. B., Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Nugent, notions, cloaks, fancy goods, &c., 473 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, N. J.; Porteous, cloaks, and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. R. Hughes, dry goods; A. K. Burnham, notions and fancy goods, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Roberts, J. E., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. E. Shirley, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Root & McBride Company; Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knobloch, silks and ribbons, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. O. Norwell, dry goods, 102 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. T. Nivens, ladies and infants' wear, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Albert.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Lindsay, dress goods, silks, &c., 120 Franklin Street; Holland House.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; 65 Wooster Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Palmer, dry goods, 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods, &c., 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel; C. Rochot, embroideries.

—Tootle, Wheeler and Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics, flannels, and blankets; E. H. Nash, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 388 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

—Trankla, Jamieson & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trankla, fancy goods, laces, and trimmings, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions and dress trimmings; G. H. Urweller, linens and handkerchiefs; Hoffman House.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Everett, dry goods, &c., 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; Miss B. Rubenstein, collars, cuffs, and ruching; Miss M. O'Leary, hosiery and underwear; 415 Broadway; Holland House.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Prof. William Macewen of Glasgow is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—Capt. R. K. Evans, United States Army, is at the Clarendon.

—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, is at the Grand Union.

—George Lauder of Pittsburg and F. C. Perry of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—David Brown of Chicago and R.

REPRISAL IN THE DRUG WAR.

The Parks Serve Papers on All in the National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The business session of the twenty-second annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which opened here last night, began to-day. Prior to the meeting the Proprietary Committee of the association met, and listened to the reading of an important paper by Mahlon N. Kline of Philadelphia, dealing with rate cutting and other subjects pertinent to the drug trade of the country.

The officers and delegates were treated to a surprise to-day by being served with notices, as parties defendant to a suit entered in the Common Pleas Court here by John D. Park & Sons Company of Cincinnati, to which firm Mr. Kline referred in his paper.

The bill filed by the plaintiff contends that the members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association comprise 98 per cent. of all the wholesale and jobbing druggists in the United States, and that each member fixed upon his respective proprietary goods prices at which the same should be sold throughout the United States to the various retail drug dealers, in accordance with a uniform scale adopted by the association.

The plaintiff asks that a preliminary injunction be issued restraining "each and all of the said association and each and all of the members of the said Committee on Proprietary Goods of said association, from carrying out or enforcing any of the aforesaid unlawful contracts."

The bill was filed here by the complainant, it is said, for the purpose of securing the attendance at court of the delegates to the convention.

STEAMER INSPECTORS AT WAR.

The Charges to be Tried, and Those Losing to be Removed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The bad blood existing between the local Steamboat Inspectors in New-York, Messrs. Fairchild and Barrett, and their assistants, Messrs. Gunn, Pitchford, Wilmurt, and Hand, is likely to result in several removals for the "good of the service." The assistants have made allegations against Messrs. Barrett and Fairchild, and they have been ordered by Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury to file specific charges not later than Oct. 17. A board of three Inspectors from other districts will then be appointed to try the charges, and the side losing will probably be removed.

Assistant Inspector Leonard has been reprimanded for failure to obey his superior officers in connection with the inspection of the steamer Suwanee.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The President to-day pardoned George Jones, alias "Marsh Market Jake," who was sentenced in Indiana in 1894 to two years and six months in jail for robbing a Post Office. The President says that the detectives who procured the conviction of Jones now represent that facts have come to light which satisfy them that he was a victim of mistaken identity, and innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. His sentence would have expired in four months.

The President has also pardoned W. A. Bell, convicted in Iowa of fraudulent use of the mails, and sentenced to eighteen months in jail and a fine of $2,500. The term of this convict has expired, and the pardon is granted to restore him to citizenship.

A Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Five thousand persons were present at the unveiling of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, in Memorial Park, in this place, this afternoon. Large delegations from several Grand Army posts in Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan Counties were present. The oration of the day was made by Gen. Horace Porter, the last surviving member of Gen. Grant's official staff, and Col. Fred D. Grant, son of the late General, delivered the dedicatory address. Several other addresses were made by local speakers. This is the second soldiers' monument that has been dedicated in Monticello during the past year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—The names of the two men killed in the wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Donahue Station, last night, were Peter Cavanaugh and Reuben Harkins of Homestead. Noah Linwood, also of Homestead, died at the Greensburg Hospital while amputation of his mangled arms was in progress. Michael Holliday, a brakeman, was fatally injured. The three dead men were en route to Johnstown to attend the Firemen's Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 6.—One electric car was demolished and three others damaged in a collision on the New Brighton road, near Avalon, to-day, about dawn. Motorman Livingstone, Conductors Beatty and Caldfield, and an unknown passenger were injured. Caldfeldt's condition is serious. The collision was due to the dense fog and failure of switch lights to work.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 6.—Edward Bales of Maryland has been arrested here for shooting Drakeman John O'Neill of Philadelphia, last night, on a North Pennsylvania Railroad milk train, at Rock Hill, Md. O'Neill was shot while the train crew was driving away a gang of tramps who tried to board the train.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 6.—Charles Clemore was arrested to-day for failure to pay his poll tax for three years. The bill amounts to a little more than $6. Tax Collector Boyle yesterday went to the residence of Clemore to collect the bill and was driven from the house by the man's wife.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 6.—Egbert Bradley, in a fight Wednesday night with Timothy Deasey, struck him on the head with a club. Deasey died of his injuries in Roxbury last night. Bradley has not been arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—Moses Buffum, seventy years old, was found dead in the woods a mile north of Fiskville yesterday. He went to cut wood Saturday, and did not return. Death was due to natural causes.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 6.—The trial of Elmer Clawson for murder was begun here to-day. Harry Hodgetts was shot down in his own doorway by Clawson, who formerly worked for him.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Atlas Stock and Investment Company, to conduct a general commission and brokerage business, in this city; capital, $50,000. Directors—Lewis R. St. John of Cranford, N. J.; George F. Winfield of Rondout, and Archie Fortwengler of this city.

—The Mercantile Protective Agency, to purchase and carry on the business now conducted by Conrad E. Selss and Herman T. Selss, in Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mark E. Kenny, Frank C. Thompson, and James M. Kerr of Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

Autumnal Foliage.

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) to West Point, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie, by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M. " New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS. LAST Up Trip, Oct. 14, Down, Oct. 15.

AUTUMN LEAF ASS'N EXCURSION TO Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback. LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, THURSDAY, $2.25 OCTOBER 8th. ROUND TRIP.

SPECIAL TRAIN, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, at 8:20 A. M., Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M. Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on Special Train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB, AQUEDUCT, L. I.

Racing Every Week Day at 2:15 P. M. Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50. Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, and 1:40 P. M. Also, from Flatbush Av., 10:52, 1, 1:20, and 1:25 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

TWO THOUSAND SUITS

comprised the unprecedentedly large output of our mammoth workshops last week. This is a straw that verily shows which way the wind is blowing. You can see by this, without further explanation, that the suits and overcoats we make to order for

NO MORE $15.00 NO LESS

must be good value for the money. We are not exaggerating when we say they are fully worth $30.

Scotch tweeds, fine imported worsteds, or your choice of an unlimited variety of high-class fabrics.

For overcoats we have superior quality beavers, kerseys, montagnacs and vicunas.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

10 Branch Salesrooms in This City.

Wholesale Woollen House, Tailoring Shops and Mail Order Department, 568 to 578 Broadway, cor. Prince St.

Self-Measurements and Samples Sent. Sun Bldg., near Bridge. (Open evenings.) 49 Beaver St. Arcade Bldg., 71 B'way. 25 Whitehall St. Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way. (7th floor.) Potter Bldg., 255 B'way, (6th floor.) 570 B'way, bet. Prince and Houston. 1,191 B'way, near 28th. (Open evenings.) 125th St. & Lex. Ave. (Open evenings.)

Newark—Broad St., near Market. (Opening evenings.)
Albany—22 South Pearl St. (Opening evenings.)

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

HARVARD SCHOOL
REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV., Between 46th and 47th Sts. Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school.
Primary department; gymnasium.
For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Last instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Rugby Military Academy.
91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West. Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29.
L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master.
241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DR'SLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.,
FRANK DR'SLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
622 FIFTH AV.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, NOS. 6 & 8 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts.
Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12.
7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th.
MISS DAY and MISS REED.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 34 WEST 40TH ST.
32d year begins Sept. 23.
Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.
Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING, 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, Miss RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
Boarding department opens October 1.
181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

BRANCH KINDERGARTEN TO BE OPENED Monday, Oct. 5th, by the MISSES MERINGTON at 140 West 137th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A.
Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls. (Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

Heidenfeld Institute, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 63d St.
Day and Boarding School, with Kindergarten.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
62 East 80th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Reopens Oct. 1. 815 Madison Av.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st.
Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 90 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32 & 34 East 57th Street.
Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

133d Year.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all departments of leading colleges, primary classes, gymnasium. Special arrangements for boys having college conditions.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Head master.
Best entrance examination prize was awarded to this School by Columbia.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 EAST 50TH STREET,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
(Episcopal.)
6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7, Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,
270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
77th school year begins September 23d.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.
Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; last employer can be seen. 169 East 92d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By a neat young girl for chamber work and waiting in private family or boarding house; references. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy North German as chambermaid and seamstress; 5 years' reference. Address C. W., 1,534 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, to assist with waiting or plain sewing; six years' reference from last employer. Call or address, from 10 A. M., 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—by a young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 330 West 49th St., Tuttle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at present employer's. 49 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamber work, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. A, Box 4, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID—Young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; best city references. 204 East 65th St.; ring Malone's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; present employer. 15 East 48th St.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—Willing to assist with other work; city or country; city references; no cards. 212 East 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and plain washer; good baker; understands her business; city or country; best reference from last employer. 157 West 33d St., ring three times.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding French and American cooking; good baker; first-class reference; wages, $30 to $35. 71 West 44th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; go out by day or week; do all kinds fancy cooking; get up fancy dinner or luncheon; $10 week or $2 a day; will be found satisfactory; best city references. A. G., 324 East 37th St. Miss Donough.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; has the best of references from last employer. Address, for three days, C. K., Box 100 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; good bread and biscuit; all sorts of dishes; good city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring once; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general work in apartment; late employer can be seen. 351 West 39th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; one who understands cooking in all its branches; best of city reference. 217 West 36th St.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls to do the work of a small family, one as cook and the other chambermaid and waitress. 255 West 68th St.; ring Sheridan bell.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, and HOUSECLEANER.—By American woman as good cook, laundress, and housecleaner. N., Box 14 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman, Protestant, as cook; no objection to small washing; capable and trustworthy; seven years in last place; personal reference. Milne, 88 East 114th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C. S., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city references; wages $20 to $25. Address S. A., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; no objection to plain washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. Room 6, 252 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; best of city references; no cards. Call, two days, at 232 East 88th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; present employer can be seen. 161 East 52d St.; ring Adam's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook, in private family; best reference given. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; do coarse washing; good reference. Call, Wednesday, at 146 East 6th St.

COOK.—As competent cook in private family; best reference; city or country; carfare paid. C., 894 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; city or country; reference. 747 9th Av., near 50th St. Morris.

COOK.—By good baker; soups, entrées, and desserts; personal reference. 126 West 50th St., first floor.

COOK.—Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; personal references. 320 West 42d St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman; good cook; will assist with washing; two years' personal reference. 520 West 53d St., care Varley.

COOK.—A lady can highly recommend in every respect her cook and waitress. Call Wednesday between 12 and 4 P. M., 62 West 88th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and plain washer; in private family; best city references. 1,062 3d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; has the best city references. 19 West 57th St.

COOK.—By good cook; in a private family. 1,113 Park Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow; washing and ironing, cleaning; would take care of office. McDevitt, 1,065 Second Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day, will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a fashionable, experienced dressmaker; take work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists capes; also, remodelling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; excellent work; street and evening costumes, fancy bodices of all kinds, capes, jackets; home or out; $5 per day; highest references. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Engagements desired in private families; can be well recommended by customers. C. B., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER wants engagements in private families; can give reference. Miss Reilly, 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker in private family; by the day; reference. 220 East 40th St., basement bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker, by the day or seamstress private family. A. B., 95 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; wishes work by the day; very reasonable. Mrs. Rahtz, 422 East 72d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting teacher of exceptionally thorough methods and success in interesting her pupils; engagements in place of one filled past five years in prominent city family; elementary or higher English, physical culture, and piano; individual or class; unexceptionable references. Morning Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, music, and drawing; highest references. Geneva, Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated, thoroughly reliable North German woman as governess; to take entire charge; neat sewer and good manager; excellent references. Competent, 644 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—German governess would take charge of children for mornings or afternoons; best German and English; excellent references. V. S., 140 East 54th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent, highly recommended Parisian nursery governess or lady's maid. 136 West 29th St. E. Dufrance.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK—Competent girl for housework; good cook and laundress; reference. 506 West 49th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl for general housework; city reference. 336 West 49th St., Devine's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; first-class cleaner washer and ironer; best reference. Burns, 345 East 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent; good hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; personal reference. M. B., 115 West 28th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, who speaks French and German, as maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children; good city reference. M. Petit, 302 7th Av.

MAID or NURSE.—By refined French Protestant; for growing children; sewing; recommended by present employer. T. E., Box 100 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By refined North German; disengaged Oct. 10; to grown children, or as maid or any position of trust. M. F., 251 Columbus Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; experienced; would take charge of grown children. L., care of Mrs. Tully, 218 East 60th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German woman, superior maid and seamstress; four years' city reference. D. L., 242 West 39th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light duties; best of references. 595 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. 8 East 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; seven years' reference. 517 West End Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city references. S. S., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress; city or country; no objection to a boarding house; good reference. 222 West 27th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as competent laundress, seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse; first-class references; sleep home. 224 East 74th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress in a private family; one that understands all its branches; wages, $25 a month; good references. 257 West 68th St. N. Smith.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish woman as first-class laundress; gentlemen's or family washing taken home. Mrs. Lind, 311 West 44th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in private family; city reference. 208 West 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE—A lady wishes to recommend middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; can take entire charge of baby; personal reference; from 10 to 4 Wednesday. 12 East 58th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a competent, reliable, trustworthy young woman as nurse or maid to young lady; good sewer; will assist with chamber work; reference. 859 6th Av, Owens' bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full care; good sewer; excellent personal references. 219 East 32d St., first floor, Foster's bell.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young German girl; good seamstress; excellent references; in American family. Call, at present employer's, Hotel Majestic, Room 501.

NURSE.—By a French girl, newly arrived, as nurse for small or growing children; willing and obliging; reference. BASTIDE, 168 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl as nurse, and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; city or country; good reference. 229 East 28th St., care McGuire.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent nurse to baby or young children in first class American city family; highest reference from present employers. 52 West 52d St.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse and to assist with chambermaid; best city reference. Cullen, 200 West 84th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined North German-American as nurse or maid to elderly lady; reference. Address F. W., 1,334 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; good sewer; would assist with chamberwork; six years' reference. 121 West 19th St.; Hurley.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class; experienced; Protestant; best city reference. 217 West 36th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., former employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German, understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. O., 3 East 72d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress and parlormaid; have worked together; best of reference; city or country. M. S., Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls, together or seperate; one as waitress, other as chambermaid; first-class city references. 49 East 52d St.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress in a private family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., near 90th St.; Dolan's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; private family; best city reference. C. M., Box 100 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced English woman; by day or otherwise. H. E., 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Frenchwoman as waitress; good reference; city or country. Mrs. Mollinger, 534 East 84th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; first-class city reference. 331 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By waitress in private family; best city reference from present employer. 121 West 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By woman of experience, with small family, as janitress. 152 West 17th St. F. Beek.

MASSEUSE.—Massage, given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St. Mrs. Buckall.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—By a respectable woman; a good home; low wages. Box 303, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant French couple, as butler, chambermaid or parlormaid; thoroughly experienced; best city references. H. L., Box 364 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly recommended for his capacity, sobriety, and competency; fifteen years' first-class references. B., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent English trained servant; excellent personal city references; highly recommended by present employer. James, Box 401, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-Town Office.

BUTLER and VALET or SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly qualified young man of much experience; first-class personal city references. Albert, Box 400, 1,227 Broadway, Times Up-Town Office.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss; 24; thoroughly experienced and highly recommended in both capacities; disengaged Oct. 18. Address or call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, 839 Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.

BUTLER.—By first class butler in private family; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; keeps silver as new; 10 years' highest city references. M. V., Box 300, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—As butler and first-class cook, by a French couple in private family; thoroughly understand their duties in every respect; five years recommendation. Butler, 115 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—General house management; private secretary, companion, invalid's care, &c.; Englishman; of good appearance. Guernsey, Box 198 Times.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly understands his duties; has three years' first-class personal reference. D. D., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As first-class second man; thoroughly understands his business; good valet; best personal good references. M. J. R., Box 363 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English trained servant; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. 455 6th Av.; Butler.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; speaks German, French, and English; best city references; wages, $40. C. G., Box 271 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—By a French couple; wife as first-class cook; man as first-class butler; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Couple, 122 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. F., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swiss; speaks English fluently; highest personal reference from last employer; wages, $50. Edmund, Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By a young man as butler or waiter in first-class private family; best city reference. 154 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class Swiss-German, single; willing and obliging; good city references; wages about $40. Switzer, 208 East 48th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman; good traveling servant; age 30. F. S., 311 West 54th St.

BUTLER—English, age 30, with good private family character, seeks situation at once. Call or address Advertiser, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a French butler in a private family; best city reference. 350 West 35th St.; ring two bells.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; in private family; recommended; sober, honest, obliging; best city reference. 112 West 30th St. L. G.

BUTLER.—Best of city personal references. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By an Englishman with best of references, as chef in first-class private family. Bacon, 348½ 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, who has been in his employ for the past ten years and has proved to be a thoroughly competent and trustworthy man. Floyd-Jones, 2 Exchange Court.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; strictly temperate; best reference from last employer; country preferred. J. Hines, 54 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; best references for honesty, sobriety, and general fitness; Dane; aged 35; thoroughly understands care of horses. George Jurgens, care of Hewlett & Lee, 132 Front St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands the business perfectly; sober and industrious; eight years' reference; city or country; honest; willing and obliging. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; disengaged on account of gentleman's giving up horses; stylish city driver; best references; sober; honest. H. G., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; highly recommended; willing and obliging; city or country; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 783 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; careful driver; sober, honest, and obliging; good references; city or country. Address Anthony, 525½ 9th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to thoroughly recommend his coachman as a first class man; strictly sober and most reliable; most excellent references from leading families in the city, who can be seen. D. D., 67 West 56th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; best city reference, written and personal. G. M., Box 405 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Useful man, young Englishman; well acquainted with fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; first-class written and personal references. Edwards, 1,045 Park Av., city.

COACHMAN.—Single; but disengaged; in private family; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; best of city and country reference. Obliging, Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; 17 years; experienced; understands business; good driver; knows the city; willing and useful around the house; three and a half years' reference, last employer. H. Daly, 66

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Richard Leggat, 122 Hudson Street, northeast corner of North Moore Street, and 83 North Moore Street, to Joseph H. Bearns; and in conjunction with James F. Bragg, 45 North Moore Street to the same party.

Eckel & Batterman and W. J. Roome have sold for Samuel Campbell to R. J. Lewis the three-story brick dwelling 245 West Twentieth Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, Philip A. Smyth sold in partition to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, at $17,525, the two three-story English-basement brick dwellings 126 and 128 East Eighty-third Street, each 18 by 100. He also sold in partition to John J. Mullane, at $4,550, the two-story attic and cellar frame dwelling 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 88.7 irregular by 74.1.

C. A. Berrian, sold under foreclosure to John H. McGurk, at $2,575, the one-story frame building, 623 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Strong & Ireland sold under foreclosure to Cohen and Baumgard, at $11,500, the four-story brick stable 200 East Twenty-fourth Street, 24.4 4-5 by 98.8½.

William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the defendant, Arnold Lustig, at $10,300, Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of centre line of Elwood Street, northwest 256.4 by southwest 130.5½ by southeast 312.7 by 100, and Naegle Avenue, centre line, 230 feet southwest of centre line of Elwood Street, southeast 250 by southwest 100 by northwest 250 and northeast 100. He also sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, G. H. Winslow, at $22,875, the five-story brick flat 167 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, 116 and 118 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 156 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 100.5 each, two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $40,744; on No. 116, $20,366; on No. 118, $20,378.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 121 lots on Sedgwick Avenue, Undercliff Avenue, and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Smith Williamson, referee, village of Wakefield, Second Avenue, south side, 252 feet west of Fourth Street, 50 by 114. Due on judgment, $2,949.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 382 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,045.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, West Farms Road, west side, between lands of Benjamin Keely and others and Thomas Minford, 160.9 by 50 by 159.6 by 50. Due on judgment, $3,470.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 4 East Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick flat, by Jane E. Cusack of 206 President Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $20,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 78 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story brick abattoir, workshop, &c., by Eastman's Company of New-York, owners; cost, $450.

No. 119 East Eighty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, by Leon and Jacob Pizer of 160 East Seventy-second Street, owners; cost, $23,000.

Fourth Street, north side, 194 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, by William Bloomfield of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $6,000.

Boston Road, north side, 800 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, by Mrs. Kate Langham, owner; cost, $450.

Sedgwick Avenue, west side, opposite Morris Lane, for a one-story glass and iron greenhouse, by Lillian S. Rollins of 949 Broadway, owner; cost, $450.

No. 427 Third Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by Daniel Daly of 939 President Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $475.

Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick flat, by Adella M. Lankeman of 168 West Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $200.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 10 feet north of Jefferson Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Eliza Chave, owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,920 Vanderbilt Avenue, alterations to four two-story frame structures, lumber sheds, &c., by C. J. Largebein of 1,424 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 6.

65TH ST, n s, 116 ft e of West End Av, 16 x102.2; John O. Baker and wife to Julius Schuellinger..... $100

97TH ST, 22 East; Donald McLean, referee, to Julia Casper..... 8,050

124TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Klara Heinemann to John A. Mesargee..... 1

122D ST, s s, 180.6 ft w of Park Av, 20.6x100.11; Gustav Roos and wife to Julia Stiern..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 19:11 ft w of 132d St; 20x80; George F. Miller and wife to Annie M. Jones..... 12,000

97TH ST, 222 East; Julia Casper to Robert L. Knaggs..... 14,750

124TH ST, w s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Bradley L. Eaton and wife to Klara Heinemann..... 1

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Henry H. Chase and wife to same..... 1

126TH ST, 168 West; Herman Scheidelberg and wife to Augustus Crevelling..... 100

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Klara Heinemann, to Bradley L. Eaton..... Exchange

79TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Jacob Hess to Union Real Estate Company..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 244.9 ft e of Morris Av, 25.6x118.5; Patrick Mathews to Anna H. Meyer..... 4,000

126TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Anna M. Gaffney to Mary Marren..... 1

49TH ST, 428 West; Loretta A. Marren to Emma M. Gaffney..... 10

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St, 20 x79; Edward H. Ryan and wife to George F. Donovan..... 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 6th St, 105x108, Unionport; Ella A. Cudlipp to Amalie Saltmann (omitted)..... —

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 150th St, 199.10 to 151st St x375; Joseph Loth & Co. to Bernard and Henry A. Loth..... 1

HOE AV, w s, 275 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; John Hansen and wife to Amy Holmgren..... 4,500

LOT 114, map of building lots in Twenty-fourth Ward, by Henry C. Thompson, 25 x100; Sophie Duden to Angelo Contreros and another..... 10

WHITE ST, 62; Miriam Williams to Clara W. Tillman..... 1

GOERCK ST, 113; Anna Vogel to Republic Savings and Loan Association..... 6,000

27TH ST, 440 and 442 West; Philip McGovern to Alice McGovern..... 1,000

85TH ST, 168 West; A. Britton Havens and wife to Josephine H. Hoole..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 90 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Walter W. Trusley and wife to Elizabeth Koch..... 2,500

COLUMBINE ST, n s, 75 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Ellen Donohue and another to Robert J. McCracken..... 3,000

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n w s, Lots 109 and 110, map of North Marble Hill; also, s e s of Terrace View Av, Lot 205, and e 12½ ft of Lot 206, same map; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors to Howard McK. Kirkland..... 6,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, Lot 205, and e 12½ ft of Lot 206, same map; Frederic E. Camp to Frederic E. Camp and another, as executors..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 22x102.2; William W. Hall to Emilie T. Lesher..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 76.8x100.8; Samuel Frizzell and wife to John Loy..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 75.9x100; Charles Althof to Henry Bales..... 1

LEVERE PLACE, s e s, at s w corner of lands of one Mullen, 24th Ward, 50x100; Ellen Daily to James Conway..... 1,050

LOT 101, Block B, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf..... 600

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, Lot 78, map of new village of Jerome; White Plains Av, e s, Lot 79, same map; Amy F. Hallock to William F. Hallock..... 12,550

PLOT IN EAST CHESTER, adjoining land of George Miller, containing 2 acres; Katharine L. Thornton to Mary Havey.. 1,100

167TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of 2d St, 25x114, Westchester; Joseph H. Jones and wife to William H. Grill..... 100

PLOT IN EAST CHESTER, containing 2 acres, and adjoining land of George Miller; Richard Giles, as trustee, to Mary Havey..... 1,100

Recorded Leases.

GAWTRY, Anne E., to William Sittenham; 146 5th Av, 21 7-12 years..... $5,000

JACOBS, Levi, to Korff Brothers' Company; 161 Washington St, 5 years..... 4,000

SCHMENGER, John P., to the Excelsior Brewing Company; s w s of 3d Av, 69 ft n e of 17th St, 23x100, 2½ years..$5,000 to $8,300

Recorded Mortgages.

AMOS, Kate, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 49th St, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 1½ years..... $12,500

CARLIN, Catherine M., to Jennie J. Bouchot; s s of 140th St, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, (five mortgages,)..... 37,500

SAME to Gerald R. Brown, executor of Emma T. Murray; s s of 140th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 15,000

SAME to Charles Bates and another, executors of Edwin Bates; s s of 140th St, 205 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to same; s s of 140th St, 220 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

SAME to Trustees of John H. Power, deceased; s s of 140th St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,500

SAME to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females of New-York; s s of 140th St, 235 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,500

BATES, Imogene C., to Henry B. Cosgrove, trustee of James Cosgrove, first; w s of Maiden Lane, 154 and 156, 2 years..... 2,000

CALLAGHAN, Francis, and Patrick Reynolds and wives to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Lenox Av and 135th St, 4 months..... 13,351

CROW, William L., and James W. Taylor and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of West End Av, 26 ft n of 90th St, 1 1-6 years..... 150,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, and wife to Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel; w s of Avenue A, 27 ft s of 9th St, 5 years..... 12,000

FUHR, Augusta, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 121st St, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,500

HERTER, Maria A., and Peter, to Herman C. Kudlich, executor of August Semrad; 51 and 53 Delancey St, 2 years.. 6,000

HAVEY, Mary, to Richard Giles, trustee; s corner of Turnpike Road and line of land of George Miller, East Chester, 3 years..... 700

HOOLE, Josephine H., to H. Britton Havens; 103 West 85th St, 1 year..... 3,000

HESSELS, George, and Thomas W. Cowman and wives to Morris Steinhardt; n s of 115th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand.. 1,000

IVES, Edward B., to J. Lawrence Slosson; s s of 139th St, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 2,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to Patrick J. Carlin & Co.; 260 to 263 West St and 65 and 67 Vestry St, 1 year..... 54,650

SAME to Michael Larkin & Co.; 143 East 47th St, 1 year..... 4,110

KNAGGS, Robert L., to Evelina Secor; 222 East 97th St, 1 year..... 7,000

KOCH, Elisabetha, to Charlotte H. Heck; w s of Southern Boulevard, 90 ft n of 167th St, 2 years..... 1,500

KIRKLAND, Howard McK., to executors, &c., of Hugh N. Camp; n w s of Van Corlear Place, Lots 109 and 110 and Lot 205 and part of Lot 206, map of North Marble Hill, 3 years..... 3,500

LEVY, Morris, and wife to Abraham Levy; 47 to 51 Pike St, 2 years..... 5,000

LESHER, Emilie T., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; s w corner of Madison Av and 43d St, 2 years..... 35,000

LAWSON, Ernest R., to the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York; s e of 134th St, 210 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 6,000

SAME to same; s s of 114th St, 190 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 12,000

LESHER, Emilie T., to William W. Hall; n s of 76th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 14,750

METZLER, John H., and wife to Isabella Wallace; w s of Valentine Av, 224.5 ft s of 180th St, 1 year..... 1,000

MEYER, Anna H., to Johna. C. Feldhusen; s s of 151st St, 244.9 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years..... 2,800

PARSONS, William B., and wife to James McHenry; n s of 53d St, 245 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 19,000

STONE, David, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 122d St, 164 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 6,000

SMITH, Henry H., and wife and others to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 91st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 48,500

STROH, Marie, to John G. Beck; e s of 7th Av, 20.9 ft s of 28th St, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHUELLINGER, Julius, to John O. Baker; n s of 85th St, 116 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 6,000

TOWN, Chauncey W., and wife to Emelia B. Hendrickson; 60 West 84th St, 5 years 15,000

TRAVIS, Margaret J., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; n s of 30th St, 199.8 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

TINSLEY, Walter M., and wife to Priscilla B. Purser and another, as executrix, &c.; w s of Southern Boulevard, 60 ft n of 167th St, 4 years..... 1,800

TIMMINS, John J., and wife to Alice Van Rensselaer; n s of 117th St, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WERNER, Rebecca and Morris, to Solomon Frankel and another; 192 Broome St, 3 years..... 5,000

ZENKE, Julius and Emma, to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 88th St, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 9,500

SAME to Eva Knoll; s s of 88th St, 281 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 4,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Benjamin, to Isaac A. Robinson..... $15,000

BEECK, John, to George Levison..... 2,000

CRAIG, Horatio G., to J. A. Mollenhauer. 6,000

CAMP, Frederic E., and another, executors of Hugh N. Camp, to Harriet Launt..... 3,500

DOONER, Thomas, to William C. Martin. 1

FINN, Morris, to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank..... 1,000

JENCKS, Francis M., to James M. Wentz..... 1

KAUFMANN, Abraham, to Peter J. Herter..... 6,000

LEVY, Isaac, to Isaac P. Smith..... 3,500

MAGEE, James, to Charles H. Reed..... 1

MERRITT, Arthur, to executor of Henry J. Newton..... 1

MARTIN, William C., to Edward F. Browning..... 14,000

NEWTON, Henry G., and others, executors, &c., of N. A. Chedsey, to S. J. Silberman..... 3,090

SUGDEN, Ebenezer, to John M. Hoe..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John L. Deen..... 3,500

SIMMONS, John R., to D. W. H. Owen... 1

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Laetitia M. Myers..... 10,557

WALKER, Adam, to same..... 1,061

Lis Pendens.

55TH ST, 213 East; William Hoffmann against Emil Kosmak and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WHITE ST, 125; Elias Kempner against Anton Fuerst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

23D ST, 218 to 228 West, Apartment No. 42, 4th floor of the Chelsea; Lizzie M. Van Brunt against Mary L. Porter and another, (recover possession and damages.)

SAME PROPERTY, Apartment No. 45, 4th floor; same against James W. Johnson and another, (same action.)

131ST ST, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 15x84.11; New-York Life Insurance Company against Edward C. Butcher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Eugene C. Potter against Emma Krug and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

PARK AV, 424; Simon Jaffa against E. P. Smith, owner and contractor..... 175

137TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 125 x100; John Dosso against Rosa Weiderman, owner; Morris Weiderman, contractor..... 50

7TH ST, 200 East; Tony Malkowitz against William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein, owners and contractors..... 150

161ST ST, 822 and 824 East; Daniel McManus against J. W. Ogden, owner; Gannon & Chapman, contractors..... 38

45TH ST, 238 East; Werner & Haas against Rosa Bienenfeld, owner and contractor..... 1,000

6TH AV, e s, whole front from 18th to 19th Sts; Hyde Brothers against Siegel-Cooper Company, owners; Luke A. Burke & Co., contractors..... 250

PARK AV, 1,642; Samuel Williams against William I. Dengler, owner; Julius C. Hoffman and Sophia M. E. Salzer, contractors..... 445

114TH ST, 302 West; Hulin Brothers against Treasury Corporation Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, owner; Louis C. Schlip, as Secretary of above, contractor..... 89

PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25x75; James Ferriter against Thomas Graham as contractor and Pietro Altiri as subcontractor..... 88

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 100x100; Hugh Colwell against John Walker, owner and contractor..... 112

LEXINGTON AV, Depew Place, 43d and 44th Sts, block; John Armstrong against Robert and Ogden Goelet and L. R. Mesiantiz, owners and contractors..... 4,576

ORDERS.

Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, —; on the German American Title Company, by Giacomo Pisciotta, owner, to Rufus L. Robinson, Jr., (two orders). 4 550

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People vs. St. Nicholas Bank of New-York, Hugh J. Grant, receiver, appellant, (regarding claim of D. O. Mills.)—Motion to advance denied on the ground that this was not an order finally determining a special proceeding within the provision of the Constitution. Such an offer is only receivable when certified to this Court by the Appellate Division.

In re property of Henry Bronson—Order reversed to the extent that it reversed the order of the Surrogate's affirming as assessment upon the estate of the decedent based upon an appraisal of the shares of stock of domestic corporations, and the determination of the Surrogate in that respect affirmed. In other respects the order appealed from is affirmed and the matter remitted to the Surrogate's Court to be proceeded with in conformity with our opinion, without costs to either party.

In re estate of Augustus Welting, deceased.—Order so modified as to exempt from taxation the bonds owned by decedent that were issued by the United States, and, as so modified, affirmed, without costs in this Court to either party.

In re estate of George Morgan, deceased.—Order affirmed with costs.

In re estate of John F. Hondayor, deceased.—Order of Supreme Court reversed and the order of the Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Abby Rogers Clark, appellant, vs. Hiram Howard and another.—Order reversed, with judgment ordered upon the report of the referee, with costs.

The Bank of the Metropolis vs. E. Faber, appellant; Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same, appellant; Charles Leonard et al. vs. same, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and the question answered in the affirmative, with leave to the defendant to answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Thomas Lewis vs. Emily N. Cook et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, and judgments ordered for the defendants on the demurrer, with costs in all courts.

The People ex rel. Attorney General vs. The Life and Reserve Association of Buffalo.—Order of General Term reversed and the order of Special Term affirmed, with costs to the receiver and one bill of costs to the appellants, Spooner & Royce, to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the receiver.

William M. Hoes, appellant, vs. Edison General Electric Company.—Application to withdraw appeal granted, without costs in either court to either party.

John S. Zuch vs. Hilsdale Coal and Iron Company, appellant; A. Croveno vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, appellant; People vs. American Loan and Trust Company; Burrows & Simmons receivers.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

J. D. Chiever, appellant, vs. Pittsburg, Chenango and Lake Erie Railroad Company; Gilbert C. Shephard, appellant, vs. Alexander T. Moodhe; Charles A. Hedges and another vs. West Shore Railroad et al., appellants; Lucius B. Hutchinson vs. the Manhattan Company, appellant; Eugene C. Denton vs. the Ontario County National Bank, appellant; Harriett M. Palmer, appellant, vs. John W. Palmer.—Judgments reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide event.

John Kiernan vs. Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company, appellant; Patrick C. Redmond vs. Industrial Benefit Association, appellant; J. A. Keljek vs. M. L. Goldman, appellant; A. J. Rogers, appellant, vs. Elizabeth Patterson et al.; J. J. Nealis vs. American Tube and Iron Company, appellant; Thomas Maddock vs. Henry A. Root, appellant; George Hayes vs. L. R. Mestaniz, appellant; Moses Hawkins vs. John G. Beakes and another, appellants; Frank H. Lovell vs. George W. Jacobs, appellant; George W. Martin et al., vs. Samuel C. Freed, appellant. —Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Francis Charles Le Marchant et al., vs. J. G. Moore et al., appellants.—Judgments affirmed, without costs to either party.

People ex rel. George J. Gould as executor, appellant, vs. New-York City Tax Commissioners; People ex rel. Singer Manufacturing Company vs. State Controller Wemple; W. V. Pennoyer and another, appellants, vs. W. E. Kelsey; in re-examination of Veronica Lynch, in supplementary proceedings, B. H. Clark, appellant, vs. Veronica Lynch; in re-petition of Jacob B. Taylor to have election declared illegal; in re-appraisal under transfer tax acts of property of David F. Kimberly; in re-petition of Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, vs. John S. Nagel and others, appellants. Order affirmed with costs.

The following cases were argued yesterday:

Joshua Davis, appellant, vs. Mary Davis; Rosa Flood, appellant, vs. Sarah Caln, as guardian, and others; submitted.

H. F. Allen, appellant, vs. Norman M. Allen, argued by John G. Milburn for appellant; William H. Henderson, for respondent.

Henry Berau, appellant, vs. Daniel O'Connell; argued by Hector M. Hitchings, for appellant; Charles J. Patterson, for respondent.

Wilfred Eames and others, appellants, vs. J. P. Morgan and another; argued by William Kernan, for appellants; Watson M. Rogers, for respondent. (Unfinished.)

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 1138, 1165, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 637.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Nos. 23, 25, 32, 34, 35, 37, 44, 51, 28, 53, 57, 60, 61, 62, 65.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beach, J.

Divorces—Nos. 2031, 2042, 2051, 2808, 2895, 2900, 2906, 2908, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3063, 3070, 3071, 3074, 3077, 3082, 3083, 3222, 3223, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3231, 3232, 3736, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3241, 3248, 3244, 3246, 3247, 3251, 3252, 3253. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos 2746, 2607, 2972, 2839, 3171, 2363, 3220. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Elevated Railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8488, 8181, 8789, 8603, 8454, 8750, 7237, 8606, 8236, 8261, 8798, 8815, 7889, 8100, 8689, 8008. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos 2709, 2777, 2829, 3068, 3200, 3231.

Inquests.—Nos. 1286, 3186, 2843. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Glidersleeve, J.

Nos. 2950, 2941, 3113, 3233, 3454, 3293. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Margaretta Kiene, Benjamin Delahaef, Isabella F. Thomas, Eliza Fleming at 10:30 A. M. Andrew Hinschberger, Charles Wise, Jeannie W. Plumb at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 1192—Will of August Gindler, at 10:30 A. M.

No. 1155—Will of James Brady, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.

Nos. 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 467, 90, 509, 480, 213, 515, 475, 486, 2523, 2420, 2940½, 512, 2222, 416, 511, 472, 1751, 401, 2278, 510, 560, 66, 481, 452. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 372, 384, 227, 392, 25, 342, 533, 541, 542, 548, 549, 555, 551, 559, 569, 573, 503, 609, 568, 608, 557, 391, 326, 567, 587, 558, 388, 1, 2, 3. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 618, 433, 649, 652, 653, 654, 315, 322, 505, 437, 525, 273, 628, 655, 656, 659, 660, 661, 665, 667, 625, 629, 630, 633, 635, 636, 637, 671, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 2602, 2752, 2755, 2812, 2810, 2877, 2363, 3061½, 2601, 3063, 3170, 936, 967, 2359, 2875, 3172½. Clear.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CHAPMAN COURT—MacLean, J.

Barnett L. Price vs. Barnett L. Price—William R. Rose.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated cases.

Nos. 141, 322, 324, 325, 325½, 326, 328, 331, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Goodrich, J.

Nos. 1103, 2566, 2207, 2208, 5135, 1870, 5071, 2524, 1159, 1023, 2250, 5145, 1448, 1762, 1766, 2296, 2600, 1806, 3806, 1483, 164, 1273, 1274, 1429, 2197, 2077, 3928, 5251, 1341, 1486, 2458, 2128, 2153, 2309, 982, 2449, 1628, 1629, 1235, 2269, 4053, 1602, 1668, 2601, 2602, 2608, 2608½, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611. Highest number reached on regular call is No. 2611.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 677, 695, 707, 719¾, 717, 737½, 690½, 740, 741, 742, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 762. Highest number reached on regular call is No. 762.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar.

Nos. 44, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of Bridget T. Dalton, James Walsh, Konrad D. P. Heinze, John Bertsch, Charles Lawrence, Margaret Wittstadt, Catharine M. Brown, Elizabeth Cummings, Christopher R. St. George, Mary McGrath, William Jennings, Guy C. Hotchkiss, Peter T. Tice, Sarah Ann Watson, Katharina Muenckler, Mary E. Berry, Mary Gambler, Jacob Aukner, Seth C. Keyes, Marietta Jameson, and Beda B. Killgenstein.

The Probate of Heirship of Jarvis Johnson (Oct. 15.)

The Guardianship of Waldo McKernan.

The Administration of John Fox.

The Estate of Charles J. Moran, Margaret L. Cahill, (Oct. 14.) Harriet Washburn, George Dodd, Martha Raike.

The Inventory of Michael Conrey.

Contested Calendar.—At 10:30: No. 52—Will of Hugh McKibben.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—JOHN KRODER.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday took charge of the places of business of John Kroder, incorporated, manufacturer of curtain poles and dealer in brass bedsteads, bicycles, &c., at 512 Broadway and 90 to 96 Clinton Street, under executions for $22,072 in favor of the following persons: Henry Schmitt, $4,923; Johanna Kroder, $8,835; Kate Kroder, $1,918; Richard Kirmss, $8,308, and Emma Falting, $3,093. Mr. Kroder began business as a manufacturer of curtain poles in 1875, as Kroder & Strohmeyer, who dissolved in 1891, and in September, 1892, Mr. Kroder incorporated the business as a stock company, with an authorized capital of $200,000, Mr. Kroder being President and Treasurer. The concern formerly did a profitable business, but for the past two or three years has suffered from the general trade depression. During the past season the company has handled bicycle and brass bedsteads, in addition to the regular business. Besides the factory at 90 to 96 Clinton Street there is one at Clare, Va.

—LOUIS F. FROMER & CO.—Application was made yesterday to the Supreme Court by Kneeland & Stewart for the dissolution of Louis F. Fromer & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of cigars at 214 East Fifty-second Street, of which Louis F. Fromer is President, and Judge MacLean granted an order to show cause Jan. 15 next. The trouble is ascribed to depression in business, small sales, poor collections, and inability to procure sufficient money to pay pressing demands. The liabilities are $41,432; assets, $15,976. The largest creditors are F. W. Frischen, $20,000; Clara E. Fromer, $11,398; L. Goldschmidt & Co., $3,230; C. S. M. Stewart, $2,000. Mr. Fromer established the business twenty years ago; he became embarrassed in 1893 and formed the present company, with a capital stock of $10,000. Mrs. Fromer held all but ten shares of the stock.

—A. GOTTLIEB & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday closed up the place of business of A. Gottlieb & Co., manufacturers of furs at 118 Greene Street, on an execution for $1,251 in favor of Davis Silverstein. The stock on hand is said to be less than $500. They have been in business five years and claimed a capital of $7,500. A. B. Jaworower, their attorney, said the liabilities are about $15,000, and the failure was caused by bad debts and the general depression in the fur trade.

—COOPER & NEWMARK.—The Sheriff has received attachments against Cooper & Newmark, manufacturers of gas fixtures and plumbers' supplies, at 39 to 43 Suffolk Street, in favor of the Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company, $1,000; Randolph & Clowes, $1,000, and J. Burnet Nash, $776. The Sheriff's sale of their effects advertised for yesterday was stopped by an injunction.

—RICHARD S. MCNAMARA.—Richard S. McNamara, grocer at 1,009 Park Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William S. Lalor, giving a preference to Joseph McNamara for $455. He had been in business since 1885, and at his present location since August, 1894.

—CHARLES S. OSBORN.—Deficiency judgment for $10,847 was entered yesterday against Charles S. Osborn in favor of Henry J. Braker.

Out of Town.

—EAGLE AND PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judgment for $40,489 was obtained in New-York yesterday by Hastings & Gleason against the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods at Columbus, Ga., in favor of the National Bank of the Republic for balance due on a demand note of $40,000, on which $1,000 was paid. An attachment was obtained against the company some time ago.

—LINA NACHT.—At a meeting of creditors of Lina Nacht, manufacturer of ladies' skirts and waists at 199 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, held yesterday at the office of A. A. Joseph, 275 Broadway, an offer of 25 cents on the dollar was made for a settlement, and the creditors took it into consideration.

—SECURITY BANK OF DULUTH.—The Sheriff yesterday received another attachment against the Security Bank of Duluth, Minn., for $16,150 in favor of the Mercantile National Bank of New-York, which holds notes of various parties which were indorsed by the first-named bank.

—JAKE COHN.—The failure of Jake Cohn, clothier, at Lexington, Va., is reported. Liabilities and assets not stated. The Sheriff has possession under attachment to satisy a confessed judgment of $2,800 from Goodman Brothers of Philadelphia. There are other creditors.

—JOHN MOULEAN & CO.—John Moulean & Co., wholesale milliners, Montreal, assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $175,484. The Merchants' Bank of Canada is a creditor for $65,000.

—TYLER CAR AND LUMBER COMPANY.—The Tyler Car and Lumber Company of Tyler, Texas, has failed, with liabilities of $250,000. The assets are unknown.

—G. KENYON & CO.—G. Kenyon & Co. milliners, in Detroit, filed chattel mortgages aggregating $10,000, for the benefit of creditors yesterday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

ABBOTT, Charles H., and James H. Baker—A. Miller..... 192

ASCHAUER, Joseph—M. Somborn..... 122

ATHEARN, William E.—Harry Hall..... 151

BECK, Conrad, and another—International Shirt and Collar Company..... 342

BENDER, William—Beadleston & Woerz.. 220

BENTLEY'S CIRCUS COMPANY—Frost Veneer Seating Company..... 92

BEOLOCHI, V., and another—V. Palumbo. 155

BLACKBURN, Robert S., and another—H. E. Janes and others..... 27

BRENNAN, Matthew B.—A. M. Moore and another..... 186

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CONNELLAN, Martin J.—John C. Thompson and others

LACE CURTAINS

Special Announcement.

We will offer for sale at RETAIL, until quantities are exhausted

50,000 Pairs of

LACE CURTAINS,

25,000 Yards of Lace,

embracing all periods and latest designs, at prices LOWER than WHOLESALE.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

POPOCRATS IN THIS STATE

CHAIRMAN DANFORTH EXPECTS WORD FROM HILL SOON.

A Conference with the Heads of the County Committees—Some County Chairmen Admit that the Prospect Is Not Bright—An Expressed Belief that the Republican Plurality Beyond the Harlem Will Be Reduced Perhaps 40,000.

Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee returned to the Bartholdi Hotel headquarters yesterday, after his trip up the State, which included a visit to Senator Hill at Wolfert's Roost. Mr. Danforth said that he had also been to Utica and that he found things in excellent condition in Oneida County.

"How about Senator Hill?" Mr. Danforth was asked.

"I found him very well."

"Is he coming out for the State ticket?"

"I believe that Senator Hill will come out for both the State ticket and the National ticket. That is all I care to say upon the subject now. Within the next two or three days I may be able to give some information on this point in a more definite way."

Mr. Danforth was busy yesterday afternoon with a meeting of the Chairmen of various County Committees throughout the State. It was by no means a full meeting of the County Chairmen, such as used to be held by Democrats in previous campaigns. But there was a fair attendance, and Mr. Danforth said that he had heard from every county in the State during the day, either from the County Chairmen in person or through proxies, or through letters.

Frederick C. Schraub, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was present. He made a speech in which he declared that Lewis County was all right and that it would give a good account of itself on election day. He said that he had been home since his nomination, and that all citizens turned out, irrespective of party, to welcome him. He said that as long as he lived he would never forget that home-coming. "The old guard dies but never surrenders," he declared.

Nearly All Were Hopeful.

There were present at the meeting of the County Chairmen Norton Chase of Albany, P. J. Quinn of Allegany, S. C. Normile of Broome, W. J. Holihan of Cayuga, Edgar Denton of Chemung, W. H. Sullivan of Chenango, W. D. McNulty of Saratoga, Jerome T. Goodrich of Delaware, M. A. Smith of Clinton, Charles A. Burke of Franklin, James A. Hanlon, representing Orleans and Genesee; F. C. Schraub, representing Lewis; H. V. Burke of Montgomery, John D. McMahon of Oneida, F. L. Kellogg of Onondaga, Arthur Salladin, Jr., of Oswego, George Van Horn of Otsego, E. C. Howes of Putnam, F. T. Demarest of Rockland, O. P. Stearns of St. Lawrence, J. Franklin Barnes of Schuyler, Frank Campbell of Steuben, J. L. Haven of Suffolk, W. H. McGrath of Sullivan, George L. Danforth of Schoharie, J. P. Merrill of Tompkins, Jacob D. Wurts of Ulster, E. B. Travis of Westchester, H. V. L. Jones of Yates, and John B. Judson of Fulton and Hamilton.

Nearly all the counties reported that everything was in good condition. A few Chairmen frankly admitted that the outlook was not bright in their districts. The general consensus of opinion seemed to be that the Republican plurality above the Harlem would be decreased by from 40,000 to 50,000. George Van Horn of Otsego said that in his county many Republican farmers would support Bryan. He said that the Republican plurality in Otsego would be reduced by 1,000. Hop growing and the cheese industry in his county had been injured by the Raines law.

James A. Hanlon of Orleans County gave the names of Marcus H. Phillips of Medina, William Billings of Gaines, and John Stach as Republicans who were going to vote for Bryan and Sewall. Arthur Salladin, Jr., claimed a 10 per cent. gain from the Republicans in his county. Many silver clubs have been organized in his section.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Danforth urged the Chairmen to make careful reports to him every week, and to take great pains in collecting the data for these reports.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Nominations Now Completed in Hudson County, N. J.

The National Democratic Committee of Hudson County has completed its Congressional and county ticket, and the nominations will be filed with County Clerk Fisher to-day. They are as follows:

For Congress, Rynier J. Wortendyke; for Sheriff Alva A. Bedell; for Surogate, Lloyd H. Nettleton; for Coroner, Henry G. Herman.

The following is the list of Assembly candidates: Henry Meiggs, Alexander Christie, John J. Bagley, William C. Barr, Henry A. Thomas, Daniel H. Lockwood, Louis Frey, Joseph H. Smith, Henry Kilian, George H. Bell, and Richard E. Galbraith.

The twenty-seven candidates in the Freeholder districts are yet to be chosen.

Money for City Purposes.

At the Board of Estimate and Apportionment meeting, in the Mayor's office yesterday, the following transfers were authorized: Three thousand dollars for repairs and fences for the Boulevard, $3,500 to purchase new manuals for the police, and $2,000 to the contingent fund of the Health Department. One million dollars was appropriated, under the legislative act, for the repairing of the city streets. Architect George B. Post's compensation was fixed at 2 per cent. for services rendered the city as supervising architect. The percentage is based on the cost of the buildings to be erected on Blackwell's Island.

Whipcord holds the same position among cloths as wire does to the strongest string made. Tough as wire is whipcord's definition, and in making it tough, beauty wasn't lost sight of.

All wool, you ask. No need for that question here—we've nothing else.

Whipcord long-trouser suits for boys up to 16 years; short-trouser suits, single and double-breasted; top-coats of same material.

What we leave unsaid, our little book says. Do you want it? Your name and address is all that's needed.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JUSTICE CLEMENT DECLINES.

Reasons for Refusing Nomination on Popocratic Ticket.

Justice Nathaniel H. Clement of Brooklyn yesterday added to the dismay of the silver Democrats of that city, as well as of the entire Second Judicial District, by following the example of Justice Charles F. Brown and issuing a letter refusing to run for re-election as a Popocrat. His letter was as follows:

To Arthur C. Salmon, President of the Democratic Judiciary Convention:

Dear Sir: In allowing my name to be presented to the convention over which you presided, I was actuated by the belief that the course pursued by me in office was a better argument for a renomination than any opinions which I might hold on National issues. I was not ignorant of the great change which has been made in the policy of the Democratic Party on National questions, a change not anticipated in last May when the subject of the nomination first began to be considered.

The platform adopted by the Chicago Convention has, to put it mildly, proposed a new political creed to which I cannot conscientiously subscribe. A sense of duty to the gentlemen who nominated me without any pledge on that subject seems to render it proper, now that that issue is forced upon me by influential supporters of Mr. Bryan, to return to their hands the power which they may again exercise of naming a candidate wholly in accord with the National ticket, although I cannot but deprecate the closeness with which National issues are allowed to bear upon the selection of officers whose powers and duties are not related to National affairs. This phase of the matter has been developed since the convention, and I have delayed this letter partly for that reason, and partly, also, because of the absence of Judge Brown, whose action I did not desire to anticipate.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the convention for the great honor conferred, and to express my sincere regret that the considerations mentioned compel my declination. Yours very respectfully,

NATHANIEL H. CLEMENT.

Willoughby Street was angry, because if it had not been for the personal influence of Hugh McLaughlin in behalf of Justice Clement he would not have been renominated, and his declination was considered an insult to the old man in the auction shop. To add to the chagrin of the silverites, Thomas S. Moore also intimated that he might also get off the ticket if his personal views on the financial question were not agreeable to the Popocratic wing of the Democracy.

County Judge Stephens of Richmond County, the fourth candidate on the judiciary ticket, is expected to run, if he has to run alone.

The Committee on Notification, consisting of Thomas J. Kenna, R. M. Meehan, Thomas F. Byrnes, Michael J. Cummings, and Thomas W. Fitzgerald, who are authorized to fill vacancies on the judiciary ticket, had been unable last evening to find any Democrats who cared to run in the places of those who have retired from the ticket.

ARCHITECTS AS BUILDERS.

What C. H. Blackhall of Boston Says of the Planner's Work.

C. H. Blackhall of Boston addressed the Architectural League at its first monthly meeting last night in its clubrooms in the Art Students' League Building. Mr. Blackhall's subject was "The Evolution of the Architect as a Master Builder." During the course of his remarks, he said:

"There is a great deal that is unsatisfactory to-day in the present relations between the owner, architect, and builder. They work at cross purposes. I am firmly convinced that architecture will never rise to anything like the plane it once occupied until the systems of construction are changed in such a way that the architect builds his own building.

"Professional ethics has condemned this practice. I cannot suggest any definite means of procedure, that must be a development. But there are not lacking signs that it is coming, and I hope to see the day when the architect can truly say: That is my building. I have tried the plan twice and find I can do more with less money than in the present system of contract."

LITTLE ONE FINDS FRIENDS.

Her Supposed Protectors Charged with Cruel Treatment.

When Joseph McCraig seven months ago ran away from the shanty he shared with Mr. and Mrs. John Silvernail on the Unionport Road, near Morris Park Avenue, he abandoned his five-year-old baby Caroline to the tender mercies of a not too tender world. Mrs. Silvernail, whose husband earns $6 a week as a laborer, neglected and, it was said in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, ill treated the child.

Mrs. W. L. Conway, the wife of the contractor for whom Silvernail worked, noticed that the little one was getting weaker and more wasted, and on Monday informed the Gerry society that the case deserved their attention. The child's life is insured in a local company.

Agent Pisarro found the child half naked and crying from the pain of a bruised back, and told her story to Magistrate Simms in the police court. The Magistrate committed little Caroline temporarily to the Gerry society, and issued a summons for Mrs. Silvernail to appear to-morrow and explain, if she could, the bruises on the child's body.

Blooming Grove Park Contests.

The third tournament of the Blooming Grove Park Association will be held on the grounds of the club, near Glen Eyre, of Pike County, Penn., Oct. 16 and 17. The contests will be shooting at live birds, for which three prizes are announced; shooting at clay birds, for which a subscription cup is offered; a special live-bird contest at fifteen rises, for three prizes; a rifle contest, in three classes; another for the Trenton Cup; a rapid rifle shooting event, with two prizes, and fly-casting. In the last event there are to be contests for three prizes, in classes, and a special contest for accuracy. There will also be bowling for three prizes. A special prize will be given for the highest aggregate score in all contests.

Sale of

Carpets.

Wilton,

$1.35.

Best Body Brussels,

85 cts.

Moquette and Velvet,

75 cts.

per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

IVORY EXPLAINS BY LETTER.

Says He Was Traveling on Another Man's Ticket When Arrested.

Edward J. Ivory, who, as Edward Bell, was arrested in Glasgow as a member of the Tynan-Kearney-Harris alleged dynamite plot against England and the Czar, and who is now a prisoner in London, has written the following letter to John J. Scanlon, who is in charge of his saloon at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street:

H. M. Prison, Holloway,
19 September, 1896.

My Dear John: Ere now you have heard of my situation. I am remanded until next Thursday. When I came to London I bought a ticket from a man named Edward Bell, he purchasing ticket but could not come owing to the death of his mother. I bought ticket for half price, but had to use his name, and thought the trip cheaper than Saratoga or the mountains, but now I find it pretty dear.

However, there is nothing against me but suspicion, and that don't bother me. Conduct business as well as you can until I get back. Pay landlord, &c., brewers' bills, only except running expenses. Remember me to all the boys, especially to Ben and George Sherwood. Ben has a good joke on me now. Also to McLyons McHendricks, Chief, &c., Billy Burke.

I have not time to think of all, as I am in hurry to catch mail.

I hope Reddington will get the nomination.

If business is not good cut down help. Speak to Miss Campia in case I am held again and see Chief Conlin with regard to recommending me to Chief of Police or London Magistrate. Yours, E. BELL.

Kearney and Harris, it is said, are now on their way to this city, and a well-informed member of the Irish National Alliance told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that private information indicated that the French authorities had put P. J. Tynan on a ship bound for this port.

Dr. Gallagher Improving Rapidly

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 6.—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the Irish political prisoner confined in a private insane sanitarium in this village, is reported to be improving rapidly. The Superintendent of the institution says that the memory of the doctor is returning, and that he is now able to talk coherently for several hours at a time.

John Murphy, or George Alfred Whitehead, as he is better known, the other Irish prisoner, who is in the same institution, is also reported to be improving.

A PROTEGE OF DR. PARKHURST.

Suman Arrested on a Warrant Issued in Texas.

Henry P. Suman, a protege of Dr. Parkhurst, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday on a warrant issued by Sheriff Euliss of Fort Worth, Texas. Suman gave his business as a clerk, and his residence as 773 Second Avenue. He was arrested at his home Monday night.

Dr. Parkhurst appeared in court early yesterday morning and listened with interest to the trial of other cases, until Suman was called. On the statement of the detective who made the arrest, and a telegram from the Texas Sheriff, Magistrate Mott held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to await requisition.

Dr. Parkhurst, when asked what interest he had in young Suman, said:

"The crime with which Suman is charged is the swindling of the Dallas (Texas) News Company out of $600, a year and a half ago. Suman came to me a little over a year ago and begged me to assist him. He intimated that his past had not been an exemplary one, and for that reason he found it difficult to obtain employment. I interested myself in his case, and obtained him a situation.

"I know nothing of the nature of the charges against him, but during the past year and a half I know that he has lived a perfectly honest life. I shall endeavor to secure bail for him pending the arrival of the extradition papers from Texas. If he is wrongly accused, I shall also see that he is properly defended at his trial in Texas."

OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Aldermen Pass the Resolution Pertaining to News Stands.

The Aldermen yesterday failed to sustain the veto by Mayor Strong of the ordinance permitting the erection of news stands under elevated railway stairways.

The Mayor returned the ordinance several weeks ago, with his veto. The Aldermen passed the ordinance over his veto by a vote of 25 to 3.

The ordinance fixes the fee at $10 a year, and gives the Aldermen the right to say who shall receive leases of stands in their several districts.

Baptists in Convention.

The annual convention of the Southern New-York Baptist Association was opened yesterday at the North Baptist Church, on West Eleventh Street. Meetings were held afternoon and evening, and will be continued twice a day during to-day and to-morrow. Officers were elected as follows: The Rev. W. H. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, President; the Rev. D. A. McMurray of the Morningside Church, Vice President; T. Franklin Smith, M. D., of the Mount Morris Church, Secretary, and S. P. White of the North Baptist Church, Treasurer. Addresses were made by Miss R. Slater of Burmah, Miss Craft, and the Rev. Walter Rauschenbush. The Rev. Edward Judson delivered the annual sermon and Dr. F. M. Ellis spoke on Sunday school work.

For Falsified Primary Returns.

Owen C. Burns, an Election Inspector in the Ninth District of the Third Ward, Brooklyn, was held, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday, for falsifying primary returns. Burns certified that on Sept. 28 a primary was held at 440 Atlantic Avenue and twenty-one votes cast, when, as a matter of fact, none had been held. He also signed the names of two other Inspectors, J. F. McGuire and Luigi Precaoff, to the certificate. Burns thought his arrest an outrage.

"I have been doing this for years," said Mr. Burns, "and never thought it wrong."

The Best of Everything in Linen

Registered Trade Mark

for the household is now displayed in very large assortment at

"The Linen Store"

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested to call and examine the stock. Catalogue, just published, mailed free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St., New York.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A man or woman imprisoned for life is practically dead—actually dead, the law says, as far as any outside obligations are concerned—and the husband or wife of the prisoner, after going through a certain form, may legally marry again. But, strange as it may seem, this is never done. "There is no record of a case where a husband and wife have legally separated on account of one being imprisoned for life in this country or on the other side," says Lawyer Abe Hummel. "If a man is a thief or a forger, his wife goes home to her family disgraced, but if he commits a crime for which he is imprisoned for life, only sympathy for him is felt. It is a living death. I have seen people who were widely separated—as widely as could be—brought together at such a time. The only feeling is one of pity, and then there is always the hope of a pardon." Adolph Hirschkopf, called the "King of Firebugs," who was sentenced to imprisonment for life a few months ago, was granted permission to remain in the Tombs a week, to give his signature and consent to a religious divorce, according to rabbinical law, which was necessary before his wife could marry again. But the wife did not take advantage of the opportunity.

***

There is a great deal of fun going on in connection with the centennial jubilee of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now in progress at the church at Bleecker and West Tenth Streets. The basement of the church is given up to a continuous bazaar and an exhibition of curiosities of olden days, and here the people gather between services to exchange reminiscences. Some of the people are there who were present when the present church building was first occupied, fifty years ago. The relics are all of them over 100 years old. Some of the people who owned them must have been very old also, unless there is a mistake in the label of a cup. It is marked: "Cup belonging to great-grandmother, aged 140."

Many of the things are new. Among them is a knitted silk purse. "Doesn't that take me back fifty years?" said one nice old colored woman, who has been a missionary to Africa, as she loked at it. "I was just before I was married, and I was knitting Billy a purse. I had to do as my mother said, though, if I was a young lady, and she told me to go up stairs and do the work up there. Well, I went up, but I kept right on knitting. Pretty soon my mother she called, 'Luly, come down stairs.' 'Just wait a minute, mother,' I says, because I hadn't done a bit of work. But my mother she was a very systematic woman, and she had got me just an hour to do it. 'You come right down stairs,' said she. I went, and then—whe-ip—whe-ip—whe-ip—down on my shoulders. I was awfully ashamed—me a young lady, going to be married on Thursday, and get a whipping right before everybody. But I had to mind my mother, if I was going to be married."

***

Companies which make a business of giving bonds of suretyship for employes say that it is very seldom that such bonds are violated. The reason they assign is the rigor with which the search is made for a delinquent and the almost certainty with which he is brought to punishment. "If a fellow has anything of the character of the knave in him," says a man who has given the subject considerable thought, "if he has a relative who has given bonds for him, he feels, if at some time he is tempted, that for the sake of the family name he will not be prosecuted." An old firm which has had a branch doing business in New-York, Rochester, Albany, and Brooklyn during the last year, says that during that time there has not been a defaulter in the four cities or one man of whom they have been notified that he has in any way broken his bond or shown the slightest sign of dishonesty.

***

"I saw in your column 'Gathered About Town,' the other day," writes a woman, "a story of the courtesy of a conductor on the Long Island Railroad. I have had a similar experience. I was going to Bayville to stay over Sunday, and I had been delayed and took a late train, which would not land me at my destination until some time after 9 in the evening. That is very late in a country place on Saturday night. I was a little anxious, particularly as I knew I could not stop at Bayville itself, but would have to get off at the station above, some two miles from the place where I was going, and ride over, or get off at the station below and walk a long distance on a country road with which I was not familiar. I confided my troubles to the conductor—I wish I knew his name. He knew exactly the location for which I was bound. 'It will be best for you to get off at ——,' he said, 'and ride over, but there may be no carriage there, and if not you can go down to ——. There is a house near the station, and I think if you go there you can get a boy to go along with you and show you where you want to go. Don't get off at ——, though, until I see if there is a carriage for you.' I was ready on the steps at the station when the train stopped. The conductor stepped off and shouted a name with which he seemed familiar. A man made his appearance from the surrounding darkness, said he had a carriage, and the conductor told him where I wanted to go and he promised to look out for me. As I was getting into the carriage a man, apparently an old patron of my driver, came up. He wanted to be driven home, but there was only the one buggy, and he went off grumbling. He had come down on the train with me, but my conductor had been too quick for him and I had the carriage."

***

There was an interesting little scene between a miniature man and woman at the foot of the stairs leading to the elevated station, at Thirty-third Street, yesterday, on the up town side. The hero and heroine were little street urchins, looking healthy and happy, as such children often do, in spite of the poverty of their lives. The boy was five or six, and the girl perhaps a year older. She was a young lady, with womanly instincts. It was easy to tell that by her hatpin. She wore a soiled worsted Tam o'Shanter, but it was not secured to her head by an elastic or left to hold itself on, as such headgear usually is. The little lady's hair was confined in one tiny pigtail, and through the thin hair that covered the top of her head and the soft crown of her Tam was thrust a big hatpin in truly feminine style. She was oblivious to this for the moment, however, while she was busily engaged in securing a pink carnation in the buttonhole of the little man beside her. He was watching her work with absorbed interest. The flower had probably come from the flower stand at the corner, or had been dropped by one of the purchasers.

***

"The most comfortable seat in New-York," says a business man, "is in the hallway of 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, opposite the elevator. It is a primitive looking affair, and from its appearance it might date back to the time of Noah. There are several deep alcoves in the hallway, and one is in front of the elevator. It was suggestive, apparently, and some one in some time past put the seat across. It is of ordinary plain boards, unpainted or treated in any way, but now is worn and polished smooth. The seat is firmly put up, is very deep, and I actually enjoy going into the building to have a chance to sit down on it once in a while."

***

A neat little restaurant on Sixth Avenue, where a remarkable degree of consideration is shown to customers, both as to attendance and cooking, and for a very moderate price, has a recent innovation which is worthy of note. It is a strand of red "baby" ribbon tied around the neck of each bottle of red pepper. It might not be aesthetically pleasing to everybody—it is suggestive of the neck ribbon of the pet dog, but its bright scarlet hue does not blend with the dull red of the pepper. But it is useful. The guests at that particular hostelry do not discover amid tears and chokings that they have used a generous supply of red pepper in the place of black.

***

The friends of Miss Kathryn Kidder in New-York are just now much elated over the military honors recently paid the heroine of Sans Gene in California. A reception was given in honor of Miss Kidder at the Presidio, where she was received by Col. Graham of the United States Army and staff. There was a serenade by the artillery band, followed by luncheon, at which Col. Graham's wife and daughters and the ladies of the post were present. Mary Anderson is said to be the only other actress who ever received similar honors.

***

Several clerks and messenger boys stood in front of a building in course of erection on Nassau Street and poked fun at an old Italian who was making desperate efforts to raise a big bundle of sticks to his shoulders. He almost succeeded several times, but the load was just a little more than his strength. At every failure the crowd laughed at him. He was making a final effort when a very pretty girl ran across the street and helped him get his load up. As he staggered off with his load she looked scornfully at the mockers, every one of whom looked ashamed.

***

A tired small boy, with a large bundle in his arms, sat down to rest on the steps at the base of one of the pillars of the Sub-Treasury. The warmth of the sun produced somnolence, and he was soon in the land of Nod. A newsboy who perceived the sleeper armed himself with a few banana peels and stole softly up the steps, while a small crowd, which was composed of dignified bankers and brokers and business men, gathered to watch the proceedings. Nearer and nearer crept the crafty, disturbing urchin.

Suddenly there was a swift rush, a flash of banana peel, and simultaneously a yell from the sleeper, as with a most comically complicated expression of amazement, terror, and anger he awoke to find his mouth stuffed with the banana peel. The crowd grinned enjoyably, and the boy who had perpetrated the act dodged safely behind the shelter of a friendly pillar.

***

A young woman stepped off an elevated train at the Hanover Square station, and, accosting the old colored porter in the waiting room, asked him to take charge of a small paper box which she carried in her hand. The old darky bowed and scraped, and with suavity said he would keep it till she returned. She hadn't gotten to the door, however, before a great squeaking and squealing issued from the box, and the startled darky dropped it, crying out: "Hyar! hyar! What am dis yer thing?"

The young woman returned and explained that it was a pet white rat. "Oh! Golly, golly!" yelled the darky, "take it away, take it away!" and he handed it gingerly back to her.

Drawbaugh Company Election.

Stockholders of the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company held their annual meeting in the company's office, at 2 Wall Street, yesterday. W. B. Rambo called the meeting to order, and President Bartlett presented a report in which he touched upon the present status of the telephone litigation and the Government suits against the Bell company. He explained that by reason of that litigation the Drawbaugh case was practically reopened. Directors were elected as follows: John R. Bartlett and H. C. Andrews, New-York; Frank Jones, New-Hampshire; Parker C. Chandler, Boston; J. F. Stokes, Philadelphia, and James Jourdan and Abel E. Blackmar, Brooklyn.

I was afflicted with a bad cough, which physicians pronounced Consumption. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT entirely cured me.—C. H. Thomas, Cedarville, Tex., Oct. 21, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.

Underwear.

FALL & WINTER WEIGHT

Women's English-Medium Weight Merino Vests, High Neck, Long Sleeves, Drawers to match, $1.00 each.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests, High Neck, Long Sleeves, Drawers to match, $1.00 each.

Children's English Medium Weight Merino Vests, Pantalets and Boys' Drawers, all sizes, 65 cents each.

Large assortment of English, Swiss and Domestic Underwear, in Plain and Ribbed, All Silk, Silk and Wool, Mixed Wool, Merino and Balbriggan.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

Wednesday, Oct. 7th.

"Z. Z." Corsets,

—extra long waist,—

$1.85,

value $3.25

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

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Several clerks and messenger boys stood in front of a building in course of erection on Nassau Street and poked fun at an old Italian who was making desperate efforts to raise a big bundle of sticks to his shoulders. He almost succeeded several times, but the load was just a little more than his strength. At every failure the crowd laughed at him. He was making a final effort when a very pretty girl ran across the street and helped him get his load up. As he staggered off with his load she looked scornfully at the mockers, every one of whom looked ashamed.

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A tired small boy, with a large bundle in his arms, sat down to rest on the steps at the base of one of the pillars of the Sub-Treasury. The warmth of the sun produced somnolence, and he was soon in the land of Nod. A newsboy who perceived the sleeper armed himself with a few banana peels and stole softly up the steps, while a small crowd, which was composed of dignified bankers and brokers and business men, gathered to watch the proceedings. Nearer and nearer crept the crafty, disturbing urchin.

Suddenly there was a swift rush, a flash of banana peel, and simultaneously a yell from the sleeper, as with a most comically complicated expression of amazement, terror, and anger he awoke to find his mouth stuffed with the banana peel. The crowd grinned enjoyably, and the boy who had perpetrated the act dodged safely behind the shelter of a friendly pillar.

***

A young woman stepped off an elevated train at the Hanover Square station, and, accosting the old colored porter in the waiting room, asked him to take charge of a small paper box which she carried in her hand. The old darky bowed and scraped, and with suavity said he would keep it till she returned. She hadn't gotten to the door, however, before a great squeaking and squealing issued from the box, and the startled darky dropped it, crying out: "Hyar! hyar! What am dis yer thing?"

The young woman returned and explained that it was a pet white rat. "Oh! Golly, golly!" yelled the darky, "take it away, take it away!" and he handed it gingerly back to her.

Drawbaugh Company Election.

Stockholders of the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company held their annual meeting in the company's office, at 2 Wall Street, yesterday. W. B. Rambo called the meeting to order, and President Bartlett presented a report in which he touched upon the present status of the telephone litigation and the Government suits against the Bell company. He explained that by reason of that litigation the Drawbaugh case was practically reopened. Directors were elected as follows: John R. Bartlett and H. C. Andrews, New-York; Frank Jones, New-Hampshire; Parker C. Chandler, Boston; J. F. Stokes, Philadelphia, and James Jourdan and Abel E. Blackmar, Brooklyn.

I was afflicted with a bad cough, which physicians pronounced Consumption. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT entirely cured me.—C. H. Thomas, Cedarville, Tex., Oct. 21, 1895.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.

STRANGERS IN TOWN

Will find the COLUMBIA ART ROOMS, 306 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 31ST ST., one of the most interesting places in the Metropolis to visit. It is stored with choicest Bric-a-brac, China, Paintings, Art Tapestries, Oriental Rugs, and Carpets. Visitors, whether intending purchasers, or not, will always receive polite attention.

SPECIAL SALE OF

ORIENTAL RUGS

FOR ONE WEEK.

Lowest prices to be found in the city. We offer:

Shirvans at $9.00; worth $15.00.

Anatolian Mats at $2.85; worth $4.50.

Bagdad Portieres, five and six stripes, first quality, finely embroidered, at $2.85, worth $5.00; and at $3.75, worth $7.00.

Rare line of Sarmakands and Malgarans, Royal Persians, Bokharas, Afghans and Cashmeres, both in Rugs and Carpets.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TRADE MARK

A STAINED GLASS DIFFICULTY.

Many people, while admiring the exquisite decorative effects attainable with stained glass, object to it for certain rooms, because the light is colored by passing through it.

What if it is possible to produce extremely beautiful effects without altering the quality of the light? By introducing color in the borders or upper parts only of the windows and having it of the most delicate and luminous tints—pale amber, gray, yellow, rose. Let us show you schemes for just your case.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ESTABLISHED 1861.

HANKINSON

STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
Altering, Relaying, &c. 15 East 27th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The lithographers of New-York City will celebrate the centennial anniversary of the discovery by Alois Senefelder of the process of lithographing, Oct. 16 and 17. There will be an exhibition in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and the celebration will end with a ball. One of the features will be the exhibition of the first lithographic stone ever made.

—Joseph Ferrone, the fifteen-year-old boy who declared that he saw Andrew McCormick strangle little Mamie Cunningham at her home, 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, Decoration Day, and who was indicted for perjury, was discharged by Recorder Goff when his case was called for trial yesterday. The perjury could not be proved, because he had not sworn to the statement he made.

—Abbie Porter McCully, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. McCully, died Sunday from the effects of injuries received eighteen months ago, when she fell from a hammock and fractured her spinal cord. Since then she has lived incased in a plaster cast. In the death certificate, signed by Dr. W. O. Plimpton, pneumonia is given as the actual cause of death.

—The first meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective Association since last June was held yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Herreman, 59 West Fifty-sixth Street. The President, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, read a paper on the subject of "Stable Refuse, and How to Render It Innocuous to the Health of the Community." The paper was discussed briefly.

—The first raid under the new bottling law was made yesterday. Louis Zeitner of the Down-Town Bottlers' Association, with a court policeman, raided the junkshop of Max Bernstein, 30 Hester Street. They secured twenty bottles. Bernstein was fined 50 cents for each bottle, in the Essex Market Court, and must also forfeit $300 for three different violations.

—Another public competition, open to artists, without distinction of age or sex, will soon be held by the Municipal Art Society of New-York. The object of this society is to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks of the city. The Executive Committee will meet early in November to perfect their plans.

—Halstead Townsend, Sr., aged sixty, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday. On April 30 last he beat his wife, at their apartments, 285 West Twelfth Street, and she died five days later. Townsend will be sentenced Friday.

—The art works and furniture belonging to Baron De Grimm, who died recently, will be sold at public auction to-morrow afternoon at the auction rooms, 103 West Thirty-third Street, for the benefit of his little daughter. The collection is an interesting one and ought to bring good prices.

—An event that promises to be of unusual interest in the art world of New-York is the dinner to be given to Russell Sturgis Oct. 16, in honor of his sixtieth birthday. The dinner will take place at the Waldorf and will be largely attended.

—Dr. Powelson of 1,993 Second Avenue telephoned to the Coroner's office yesterday that Albert Decker, forty years old, of 238 East One Hundred and Second Street, had died at his home from injuries which he received by falling and striking his head against the pavement.

—The Netherlands-American Line steamer Amsterdam, which arrived yesterday, reported that on Oct. 4, during fine weather, she lost one blade of her propeller.

—The fifth annual convention of the Master Horseshoers' National Protective Association will open Monday, Oct. 12, at the Park Avenue Hotel.

—Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau started yesterday on a two weeks' vacation. Sergt. McCauley will be in charge during his absence.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided against James Kerwin, John Dee, M. J. McGinnis, John Foley, and Joseph Irwin, former county detectives who were removed from their positions by District Attorney Backus early in June, and who wanted to be reinstated. He denied their applications for writs of mandamus to restore their names to the pay roll, and pay them for the time they have been idle, holding that the District Attorney has authority to remove them.

—The will of the late Rev. Dr. Halsey Wing Knapp of Brooklyn was filed yesterday for probate. Dr. Knapp was a Baptist minister, and at the same time he conducted a flourishing poultry business in Washington Market. He leaves $125 a week to his widow, and also his manuscript sermons and notes, and his library is left to his nephew, the Rev. Edward G. Knapp. Dr. Knapp was part owner in the Arctic Freezing Company, and the estate is to retain his interest.

—Ex-Fire Marshal Lewis of Brooklyn has presented to the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Clermont Avenues, a painting by Bollanye, as a memorial of his wife, who was a member of that church.

—A meeting will be held this evening at the Oxford Clubhouse, Lafayette Avenue and South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, to organize a Brooklyn Battalion of Naval Reserve.

—The body of Edward V. Barry, who lived at 298 First Street, Brooklyn, and disappeared early in September, was found floating in the Atlantic Basin yesterday.

Long Island.

—The body of Theodore Appel of 1,037 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was found in the woods near the office of Justice Debevoise, near Newtown, this afternoon. Appel, who was about nineteen years of age, had committed suicide by taking paris green. In his pocket was a letter from the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, signed by O. D. Clark, and dated Dec. 19, 1895, recommending Appel for a position.

—While Mrs. Thomas Fish, the wife of a farmer living at Lake Grove, a few miles from Ronkonkoma, L. I., was alone in the house Sunday, an Italian entered the kitchen. Grabbing her baby, Mrs. Fish ran up stairs to her bedroom. The Italian locked the door from the outside and ransacked the house, stealing $35, two gold rings, and wearing apparel. The thief has not been caught.

—Bertha Hinksman, a fifteen-year-old colored girl, was found dead in bed this morning at the home of her father, in Remsenburg, L. I. The girl had taken laudanum. The parents of the girl cannot account for her taking her life.

Sale of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Muslin Drawers,
(with ruffle of embroidery,)
35 cts.

Cambric Drawers,
(with

Wednesday
October 7-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

RAISING CAIN IN KANSAS

A GREAT STATE PARALYZED BY THE BRYAN IDEA.

Vivid Picture of the Influence of Populism in a Once Prosperous Community—Loss of Population by Tens of Thousands Every Year—The West Sneers at Her, the East Laughs, and the South "Cusses" Her—Capital Flees, Credit Lost.

"What is the matter with Kansas?" asks the editor of The Emporia Gazette, and then he answers his own question with the most vivid and graphic description of the state to which the full development of the Bryan idea can bring a once prosperous community that has ever appeared in print. "She has started in to raise hell," he says, "and she seems to have an overproduction." That these words are not too strong, the following will prove:

A Great Decrease in Population.

"To-day the Kansas Department of Agriculture sent out a statement which indicates that Kansas has gained less than 2,000 people in the last year. There are about 125,000 families in the State, and there were about 10,000 babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people have left the State that the natural increase is cut down to less than 2,000 net. This has been going on for eight years. If there had been a high brick wall around the State eight years ago, and not a soul had been admitted or permitted to leave, Kansas would be 500,000 souls better off than she is to-day. And yet the Nation has increased in population. In five years 10,000,000 people have been added to the National population—yet instead of gaining a share of this—say 500,000—Kansas has apparently been a plague spot, and in the very garden of the world has lost population by the ten thousands every year.

"Not only has she lost population, but she has lost wealth. Every moneyed man in the State who could get out without great loss has gone. Every month in every community sees some one who has a little money pick up and leave the State. This has been going on for eight years. Money is being drained out all the time. In towns where ten years ago there were three or four or half a dozen money-lending concerns stimulating industry by furnishing capital there is now none, or one or two that are looking after the interest and principal already outstanding. No one brings any money into Kansas any more. What community knows over one or two men who have moved in with more than $5,000 in the last three years? And what community cannot count half a score of men in that time who have left, taking all the money they could scrape together?

What Is the Matter with Kansas?

"Yet the Nation has grown rich. Other States have increased in population and wealth—other neighboring States. Missouri has gained nearly 2,000,000, while Kansas has been losing 500,000. Nebraska has gained in wealth and population, while Kansas has gone down hill.

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"What is the matter with Kansas?

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"There is no substantial city in the State. Every big town save one has lost in population. Yet Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Sedalia, Des Moines, the cities of the Dakotas, St. Paul, and Minneapolis—all cities and towns in the West—have steadily grown Take up the Government blue book and you will see that Kansas is virtually off the map. Two or three little scabby Consular places in yellow fever stricken communities that do not aggregate $10,000 a year are all the recognition Kansas has. Nebraska draws about $100,000; little North Dakota draws $50,000, Oklahoma doubles Kansas; Missouri leaves her a thousand miles behind; Colorado is almost seven times greater than Kansas—the whole West is ahead of Kansas.

"Take it by any standard you please, Kansas is not in it.

They Laugh and Sneer at Her.

"Go East, and you hear them laugh at Kansas; go West, and they sneer at her; go South, and they 'cuss' her; go North, and they have forgotten her. Go into any crowd of intelligent people gathered anywhere on the globe and you will find the Kansas man on the defensive. The newspaper columns and magazine pages, once devoted to praise of the State, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, now are filled with cartoons, gibes, and Pefferian speeches. Kansas just naturally isn't in the civilized world. She has traded places with Arkansas and Timbuctoo.

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"What's the matter with Kansas?

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"We all know; yet here we are at it again. We have an old moss-back Jacksonian, who snorts and howls because there is a bathtub in the State House; we are running that old jay for Governor. We have another shabby, wild-eyed, rattle-brained fanatic who has said openly in a dozen speeches that 'the rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner,' we are running him for Chief Justice, so that capital will come tumbling over itself to get into the State. We have raked the ash heap of human failure in the State and have found an old hoopskirt of a man who has failed as a business man, who has failed as an editor, who has failed as a preacher and we are going to run him for Congressman at Large. He will help the looks of the Kansas delegation in Washington. Then we have discovered a kid without a law practice, and have decided to vote for him as Attorney General. Then for fear some hint that the State had become respectable might percolate through the civilized portions of the nations, we have decided to send three or four harpies out lecturing, telling the people that Kansas is raising hell and letting corn go to weeds.

What Kansas Does Not Need.

"Oh, this is a State to be proud of. We are a people who can hold up our heads. What we need here is less money, less capital, fewer white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgment, and more of these fellows who boast that they are 'just ordinary old clodhoppers, but that they know more in a minute about finance than John Sherman.' We need more men who are 'posted,' who can bellow about the crime of '73, who hate prosperity, and who think that because a man believes in National honor that he is a tool of Wall Street. We have had a few of them, some 150,000, but we want more. We need several thousand gibbering idiots to scream about the 'Great Red Dragon' of Lombard Street. We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need well-dressed men on the streets, we don't need standing in the Nation, we don't need cities on these fertile prairies; you bet we don't. What we are after is the money power. Because we have become poorer and ornerier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick. We don't care to build up; we wish to tear down.

"'There are two ideas of government,' said our noble Bryan at Chicago. 'There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon us.' That's the stuff. Give the prosperous man the dickens. Legislate the thriftless into ease; whack the stuffing out of the creditors, and tell the debtors who borrowed money five years ago, when the money in circulation was more general than it is now, that the contraction of the currency gives him a right to repudiate. Whoop it up for the ragged trousers; put the lazy, greasy fizzle who can't pay his debts on an altar and bow down and worship him. Let the State ideal be high. What we need is not the respect of our fellowmen, but a chance to get something for nothing.

People Fleeing from the State.

"Oh, yes, Kansas is a great State. Here are people fleeing from it by the score every day, capital going out of the State by the hundreds of dollars, and every industry except farming paralyzed, and that crippled because its products have to go across the ocean before they can find a laboring man at work who can afford to buy them. Let's don't stop this year. Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting men out of the State. Let's keep the old clodhoppers who know it all. Let's encourage the man who is 'posted.' He can talk, and what we need is not mill hands to eat our meat, nor factory hands to eat our wheat, nor cities to oppress the farmer by consuming his butter and eggs and chickens and produce; what Kansas needs is men who can talk, who have large leisure to argue the currency question while their wives wait at home for that nickel's worth of blueing.

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"What's the matter with Kansas?

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"Nothing under the shining sun. She is losing wealth, population, and standing. She has got her statesmen, and the money power is afraid of her. Kansas is all right. She has started in to raise hell, as Mrs. Lease advised, and she seems to have an over production. But that doesn't matter. Kansas never did believe in diversified crops. Kansas is all right. There is absolutely nothing wrong with Kansas. 'Every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'"

SMALL BOYS AS THIEVES.

Harry Jablinsky Accused of Conducting a School of Crime.

There are two sides to this story, that of the police and that of the defendant. Harry Jablinsky, eighteen years old, of 40 Bayard Street, is locked up in the Essex Market Prison, accused of teaching young boys to steal. His brother, Hyman, ten years old, and Harry Rosenfeld of 7 Allen Street, nine years old, are in the temporary care of the Gerry Society, suspected of being graduates of his school of crime. All three will be arraigned for examination to-morrow in the Essex Market Court.

Numerous small robberies from women and store counters have been reported on Grand Street, and the detectives were led to suspect Jablinsky. Some one told them that he saw Jablinsky standing outside a store, talking to a small boy who was selling papers. The boy suddenly darted into the store, to reappear in a moment, and handed a package to Jablinsky, who gave him some pennies in exchange. He saw the same performance gone through at another store.

Jablinsky and some other boys were playing craps on Monday night at Hester and Allen Streets, and Jablinsky's brother and young Rosenfeld were arrested. The latter, the police say, told them that Jablinsky made them steal and hand over everything they got to him. He gave them a little money in return, and then won it back from them at craps. The boy said there were six in the gang, and he gave their names. Hyman Jablinsky and Harry Rosenfeld, it is said, have been in trouble before; that the Gerry agents know them as thieves, but that they are too young to punish.

Harry Jablinsky does not look like the confirmed scoundrel the police believe him to be. He was weeping very bitterly behind the prison bars, and appeared very meek, indeed, as he declared that the police were "putting up a job" on him. His father, Nathan Jablinsky, has a large family, and works every day. The neighbors speak well of him, and say that the lad Harry works when he can find work to do.

A MEN'S SHELTER OPENED.

Work of the Salvation Army Here—Susie Swift's Promotion.

The first men's shelter of the Salvation Army was opened yesterday afternoon at 118 Avenue D. A large number of friends of the Salvationists were present, and were invited to partake of afternoon tea. The building was formerly the Old Dry Dock Hotel, and was a lodging house for homeless men at cheap rates. It will be hereafter under the charge of an experienced Salvation Army officer, who will endeavor to aid the inmates in their spiritual as well as physical welfare. Unemployed homeless men will be temporarily provided with food and shelter, and others who receive but small wages will be enabled to live there at a very small cost. It is proposed to open another cheap lodging house at 21 Bowery in a short time.

In speaking of the progress of the work of the Salvation Army, Commander Booth said that he had received a letter from Miss Willard of the Red Cross Society, who was on her way to this country with more than 150 Armenian refugees. "We will endeavor," he said, "to look after these people and find work and homes for them."

Major Susie Swift of the auxiliary league has been promoted to the position of Staff Brigadier. Miss Swift is the eldest daughter of a prominent Poughkeepsie family. She is a graduate of Vassar College, and has for eight years been the editor of an international magazine. Nine years ago Miss Swift and two other Vassar girls were touring in Europe. At Glasgow, Scotland, they chanced to happen in at a Salvation Army meeting, having been attracted more out of curiosity than by any religious motives, and were all three converted.

REBATES ON SUGAR.

The Trust Will Make No Reduction Except in the New-Orleans District.

There is apparently no truth in the published report that the American Sugar Refining Company has sent formal notifications to the wholesale grocers that on and after Oct. 10 the trade discount of three-sixteenths of a cent per pound will be discontinued. Sales Agent Osborne of the Refining Company said yesterday: "No notices of any kind have been sent to the wholesale grocers or anybody else on this subject. The question of discontinuing the three-sixteenths-of-a-cent discount has not even been discussed. The present system has worked well thus far, and there is no reason why it should be changed."

Some of the members of the American Grocers' Association are, however, desirous of having some minor changes made in the existing rebate system. It has worked fairly well for a year, they say, but a few defects have been discovered which can easily be remedied. In the Southwest, which is chiefly a market for sugars of local production, there may be a change in the rate of trade discount.

Inasmuch as the prices of sugar range lower in the New-Orleans district, in consequence of the home production, a reduction of the American Sugar Refining Company's rebate from three-sixteenths to one-eighth has been suggested. New-York dealers say that the Southwestern sugar men will accept the proposed reduction without any serious opposition.

TO FLY A HUNDRED FLAGS.

Every House in John Street Will Honor McKinley and Gold.

Mr. Colgate of Colgate & Co. met Morse Burtis in John Street, where both of them do business.

"There isn't a flag in our street," said Mr. Colgate. "I am going to hang one out for McKinley and gold, if no other man does."

"So will I," said Mr. Curtis, "but let us see if other houses won't, too."

They made a canvass of firms in John Street, between Broadway and Pearl, and found that every house would hang out a flag. It was determined to illuminate the street with National colors at noon to-morrow.

The jewelers' flag, which will be unfurled at the corner of John and Nassau Streets at noon, will be the signal, and then, from every window and housetop down that ancient, narrow street, the American flag will be let loose. One hundred or more flags will be released.

CLEARING HOUSE AFFAIRS

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED DURING THE YEAR.

Annual Meeting of the Association—The Exchanges Aggregated $31,194,184,122.53 and the Balances $1,843,289,236.66—J. Edward Simmons Chosen President for the Coming Year—For Honest Money and the Gold Standard.

At the annual meeting of the Newport Clearing House Association yesterday, the manager reported that the Clearing House transactions for the year ended the first of this month aggregated $31,194,184,122.53. The exchanges during that period amounted to $29,350,894,883.87, and the balances to $1,843,289,238.66. The average daily transactions throughout the year were as follows: Exchanges, $96,232,442.24; balances, $6,043,571.27; total, $102,276,013.51.

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was unanimously chosen President of the association, to succeed William A. Nash. At the present time, and under existing financial conditions, the Presidency of the New-York Clearing House Association is regarded by bankers as the highest honor that can be conferred upon one of their own calling.

Events of the past few years have demonstrated that the associated banks of New-York constitute a very important factor in the maintenance of financial credits and business security. The selection of Mr. Simmons for the Presidency this year means that his associates regard him as an eminently capable and safe financier. As a member of the Clearing House Loan Committee during a trying financial period, he clearly demonstrated his capacity.

President Simmons is about fifty-five years old. His career has been a most honorable and satisfactory one. Prior to 1884 he had accumulated an independent fortune. In that year he was called to the Presidency of the New-York Stock Exchange, a post to which he was re-elected the following year. He became President of the Fourth National Bank in January, 1888, and that institution is now one of the half dozen largest banks in the United States. Mr. Simmons is now President of the Panama Railroad, President of the Columbia Steamship Company, and Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce. A few years ago he was President of the Board of Education in this city. He has attained the highest honors in Free Masonry and is a Past Grand Master of Masons in this State.

Mr. Simmons was a member of the Clearing House Building Committee, and when the new home of the association was opened last January he delivered the dedicatory address, which, in part, was a ringing call to arms for honest money and the gold standard.

The retiring President, William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, made a graceful little speech introducing his successor, and Mr. Simmons made an appropriate response. In accordance with the usual custom, President Simmons announced the following standing committees:

Clearing House Committee—Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank; James T. Woodward, President Hanover National Bank; A. P. Hepburn, President Third National Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, President Gallatin National Bank; Robert M. Galloway, President Merchants' National Bank.

Conference Committee—Dumont Clarke, President American Exchange National Bank; Thomas L. James, President Lincoln National Bank; George M. Hard, President Chatham National Bank; Clinton W. Starkey, President Oriental Bank; Edward E. Poor, President National Park Bank.

Nominating Committee—A. S. Frissell, President Fifth Avenue Bank; Richard Kelly, President Fifth National Bank; F. M. Harris, President Nassau Bank; Richard Hamilton, President Bowery Bank; Scott Foster, President People's Bank.

Committee on Admissions—William H. Perkins, President Bank of America; A. Trowbridge, cashier Bank of North America; E. S. Mason, President Bank of New-York, National Banking Association; Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Union Bank; H. Rocholl, President German-American Bank.

Arbitration Committee—Stephen Baker, President Bank of the Manhattan Company; Charles H. Fancher, President Irving National Bank; Edward Schaefer, President Germania Bank; G. G. Brinckerhoff, President National Butchers and Drovers' Bank; H. P. Brundrett, President Pacific Bank.

William Sherer was reappointed manager and William J. Gilpin assistant manager by the Clearing House Committee.

Frederick D. Tappen presented the final report of the Building Committee, which contained a detailed statement of the cost of the new edifice. The total cost of building and site was $1,100,000.

An amendment to the constitution, offered some time ago by Henry W. Cannon, was adopted, which, making it mandatory upon all members to stamp their indorsement upon all checks presented through the Clearing House, holding the banks responsible therefor in case such checks are subsequent to payment discovered to be fraudulent.

Frederick D. Tappen offered an amendment, which was laid over under the rules, providing that the annual dues to be paid by non-members of the association for the privilege of clearing through members be increased from $250 to $500. The Clearing House Committee was authorized, on motion of A. B. Hepburn, to procure portraits of former Presidents for the association. But five of the fifteen Presidents are now living.

Following is an interesting extract from Manager Sherer's annual report:

Largest exchanges on any one day during the year, (Dec. 24, 1895)..	$185,061,580.76
Largest balances on any one day during the year, (Jan. 3, 1896)..	12,942,692.96
Largest transactions on any one day during the year, (Dec. 24, 1895).....	194,488,519.29
Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year, (April 4, 1896)..	54,146,827.13
Smallest balances on any one day during the year, (Aug. 24, 1896)..	3,181,545.46
Smallest transactions on any one day during the year, (April 4, 1896).....	57,992,615.36
Largest daily transactions on record, Feb. 28, 1881:	
Exchanges	$288,555,981.58
Balances	7,265,440.29
Total	$295,822,422.37
Largest balances Jan. 29, 1895....	16,027,133.59

There are now forty-seven National and eighteen State banks in the Clearing House Association. The United States Assistant Treasurer in New-York also makes his exchanges at the Clearing House.

Burglar Morris's New Game.

Central Office Detectives Foye and Butler yesterday arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court Charles Morris, alias "Jule Mose," on a charge of burglary. Sept. 17 Morris, in company with another man, went into the store of Giuseppi Rocco, 71 Adams Street, Brooklyn, where Morris said he was an Inspector from the Board of Health. The rear yard of Rocco's place, the bogus Inspector stated, must be cleaned, and he took the Italian into the yard to show him what must be done. While they were gone the confederate waiting in the store went through the cash drawer and took $100 in money and three watches. At Police Headquarters, this city, Rocco picked out Morris's picture as that of the "Inspector." The detectives met Morris in West Fourth Street yesterday and arrested him. He will be sent to Brooklyn.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The Quickest Time from New-York to London and Paris.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Capt. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mails Service, has prepared a statement showing the number of trips made a year by the transatlantic steamers, the average time occupied in each trip, and the quickest time made in conveying the United States mails from New-York to London and to Paris during the past fiscal year. The number of hours stated does not indicate the time consumed in the voyage only, but the period elapsing between the actual receipt of the mails at the Post Office in New-York and their delivery at the Post Office in London or Paris.

The statement of the quickest time made by the respective lines is as follows:

Cunard, (New-York to London, via Queenstown)—Lucania, 11 trips, 157.1 hours; Campania, 12 trips, 158.1 hours; Etruria, 12 trips, 169.5 hours; Umbria, 13 trips, 174 hours; Servia, 2 trips, 201 hours; Aurania, 7 trips, 201.9 hours.

Hamburg-American, (New-York to London, via Southampton)—Fuerst Bismarck, 7 trips, 170.3 hours; Normannia, 7 trips, 174.7 hours; Augusta Victoria, 7 trips, 178.1 hours; Columbia, 6 trips, 177.1 hours.

White Star, (New-York to London, via Queenstown)—Teutonic, 13 trips, 170.2 hours; Majestic, 12 trips, 173.6 hours; Germanic, 11 trips, 197 hours; Britannic, 13 trips, 210.4 hours; Adriatic, 2 trips, 232.3 hours.

American, (New-York to London, via Queenstown and via Southampton)—New-York, 15 trips, 172.1 hours; St. Louis, 13 trips, 168.6 hours; St. Paul, 10 trips, 169.7 hours; Paris, 12 trips, 179.2 hours; Berlin, 3 trips, 218.4 hours.

North German Lloyd, (New-York to London, via Southampton)—Havel, 12 trips, 184.8 hours; Lahn, 10 trips, 183.1 hours; Aller, 9 trips, 190.5 hours; Spree, 12 trips, 186.1 hours; Trave, 8 trips, 191.5 hours; Saale, 9 trips, 196.3 hours; Ems, 5 trips, 199.7 hours; Fulda, 4 trips, 201.2 hours; Kaiser Wilhelm II., 1 trip, 219 hours; Werra, 1 trip, 226.7 hours.

General Transatlantic, (New-York to Paris, via Havre)—La Touraine, 10 trips, 186.3 hours; La Bretagne, 6 trips, 194.1 hours; La Bourgogne, 12 trips, 199.5 hours; La Champagne, 7 trips, 196.9 hours; La Gascogne, 10 trips, 200 hours; La Normandie, 7 trips, 201.6 hours.

TORPEDO BOAT CONTRACTS.

Awards Made for All Ten of the Authorized Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The awards for the torpedo boats authorized by Congress to be constructed at a cost of $1,300,000, were completed to-day by Secretary Herbert, who gave one of the twenty-two-and-a-half-knot boats and two of the twenty-knot boats to the Herreshoffs, all of these to be built according to the Herreshoffs' own plans. Wolff & Zwicker of Portland, Oregon, get two of the twenty-two-and-a-half-knot boats; the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, one of the twenty-knot boats, and Hillman & Co. of Philadelphia, one twenty-knot boat. These awards, with the three announced last night, make ten in all, and exhaust the appropriation.

Contracts for the three torpedo boats which were awarded by Secretary Herbert yesterday were promptly executed this morning by President Scott of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, and Gen. Hyde of the Bath Iron Works, Maine. The Pacific coast boat is a slight modification of the English boat Desperate, built by Thornycroft. Its displacement is 240 tons, and its cost $227,500. The two Atlantic coast boats are duplicates of the French boat Cyclone, built by Norman of Havre, being a development of the speedy Forban type. They are of 143 tons displacement and will cost $194,000 each.

These awards are in exact accordance with the original recommendations made by Commodores Hichborn and Melville, which were opposed by Commodore Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, who contended that Herreshoff should get the contracts.

THE GOULDS BEATEN AGAIN.

Court of Appeals Affirms Tax Assessments on $10,000,000.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day, in the case of the people ex rel George J. Gould and another, executors, vs. Edward P. Barker and another, Commissioners of Taxes of the City of New-York, affirmed, with costs, the order appealed from.

The only question presented by the appeal was the validity of an assessment of personal estate of the late Jay Gould, at $10,000,000. The executors of Gould's estate applied to the Commissioners for cancellation of the assessment, and the application was denied. They then procured a writ of certiorari, to be issued at Special Term to review the action, which, on the hearing, was dismissed, and that decision was affirmed at General Term.

The argument in the Court of Appeals was confined to the question of the power in the defendants to make the assessment July 9, 1893. Judge O'Brien, who writes the opinion, in which all the Judges concur, says that the executors resided, and were personally within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and the assessment in form was in compliance with all the legal formalities requisite to constitute a valid charge against the executors or trustees for the personal estate in their possession or under their control.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY GOOD.

A Lower Rate of Sickness than Ever Before Noted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg's report for the year ended June 30, 1896, to the Secretary of War was made public to-day. It is a comprehensive document, voluminous, and largely technical in character.

Of the health of the army he says: "All the rates that are usually considered by statisticians as throwing light on the physical condition of a community have been lower than in any previous year of the recorded history of our army. The number constantly sick was 35.89 per thousand of strength, as compared with 31.19 during 1894 and 41.59 as the average annual rate of the preceding ten years. The mortality rate from all causes was 5.16 per thousand of strength, as compared with 6.69 in 1894, 7.85 for the preceding decade, and 6.33 in 1889, the year of lowest record."

The Brooklyn Naval Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Herbert has adopted the plan submitted in competition by Smithmeyer, the designer of the Congressional Library, for the new ward of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, and will in a few days invite proposals for its construction within the $50,000 appropriated by Congress. The plans call for a structure of white brick and marble of classic lines, designed in accordance with the most approved modern practice at home and abroad in public hospitals. The latest methods of ventilation are provided, as well as other sanitary refinements unknown a few years ago. Accommodation will be arranged for eighty patients.

Christian Endeavor State Convention.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 6.—Two thousand delegates to the New-York State Christian Endeavor Convention are in session here today. Subjects connected with the work were considered after addresses of welcome and responses. The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia is among the speakers.

WILL CARE FOR THE SICK

NEW HOSPITAL OPEN THROUGH WOMEN'S AID.

Will Be a Medical Adjunct to the New-York Homeopathic College—Students as Well as Patients May Profit—Tribute to the Guild Which Brought About the Institution—Dr. Helmuth Talks on the Uses of the Addition.

With simple and impressive ceremony the new medical hospital of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College was dedicated yesterday afternoon.

The exercises were held on the college grounds at Eastern Boulevard and Sixty-third Street, in the presence of a large number of professors, doctors, students, and the members of the Woman's Guild of the City of New-York, through whose exertions the building has been erected.

The proceedings were presided over by Judge Rufus B. Cowing, President of the Board of Trustees. After a prayer by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, Judge Cowing, on the part of the Board of Trustees, delivered the introductory speech. He said:

"It would be unjust for me at this time not to thank on behalf of the faculty and Board of Trustees the Woman's Guild for the splendid success that has crowned their efforts. But for their perserverance this building would probably never have been erected. The Trustees feel now that they are in a position to offer to any one, not only the most efficient medical aid, but the most efficient medical teaching as well.

"This is a charity hospital. Its ambulances are sent through these densely populated districts at the call of the sick and needy, without question and without price."

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the Faculty, was then introduced, and spoke on behalf of the Faculty and medical staff of the college. After briefly recounting the growth of the college, Dr. Helmuth described the progress of medical instruction from the time the student was forced to depend upon didactic instruction alone to the modern clinical facilities in all medical colleges.

"This house," continued Dr. Helmuth, "which to-day is opened for the reception of the sick is to fulfill the two great ends for which all such charities should be erected. No hospital, in my opinion, can accomplish to the full the good of which it is capable unless, besides the help it offers to the sick poor, it serves as a means of instruction to those who desire to become physicians and surgeons.

"The sentimental notion that it is indelicate and improper to expose the patient to the inspection of students is exploded; the brutal handling of the inmates of hospitals, about which so much has been spoken in certain social circles by those entirely unacquainted with genuine hospital work, is a thing of the past. The cry that those lying in the wards of these charities are used only for the self-gratification of the physician or surgeon to exhibit his skill or to prove a pet theory is an audacious libel on that widespread charity dispensed by the medical profession all over the world which has become a proverb among men.

"After nearly forty years of almost daily attendance in hospitals here and elsewhere, I am prepared to state that, in the great majority of cases, patients who come to these institutions for relief make no objection to appearing before medical classes, especially when they are brought before the students entirely unconscious, through the anaesthetic agent; that if they decide not so to appear they are never forced into the amphitheatre, and it seems to me a mystery, and an incongruity, indeed, that very frequently those who cry so loudly against this so-called 'exposure,' when the saving of life or limb or the curing of disease is at issue, are those who can be found at the opera bouffe, the vaudeville, or the concert hall, to which there is ten thousand times more suggestive exposure, with certainly no good results to be expected."

Gen. James R. O'Beirne followed Dr. Helmuth, as the orator of the day. He spoke at length of the disinterested, unselfish charity of the Woman's Guild in rendering this great charity possible to the suffering and injured. "They worked for no reward," said the speaker, "and yet their reward will come to them, not only with the satisfaction which must come to them of a deed well done, but in the future, when all shall receive the reward of the Great Judge."

The new hospital, which has been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has been especially erected for the purpose of furnishing clinical facilities and homoeopathic therapeutics to the students attending the college. There are now two hospitals under the control of the college—the Flower Hospital, erected by ex-Gov. Flower, which is devoted entirely to surgical cases, and the one dedicated yesterday.

Among those present at the exercises were the Rev. Dr. John Hall, George W. Clark, E. C. Benedict, Melbert B. Carey, Frederick W. DeVoe, Edmund Dwight, George W. Ely, Andrew H. Green, Lewis Hallock, M. D.; Richard M. Hoe, J. Frederick Kernochan, W. B. Kunhardt, John T. Lockman, Frederick J. Nott, M. D.; Giles E. Taintor, Henry S. Kearney, T. F. Allen, M. D., LL. D.; G. G. Shelton, M. D.; E. H. Porter, M. D.; W. H. King, M. D.; St. Clair Smith, M. D., and J. W. Dowling, M. D.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

For J. & W. Seligman & Co., to be Kept in San Francisco Sub-Treasury.

Another "around-the-world" gold payment has been arranged. J. & W. Seligman & Co. will receive through their correspondent in San Francisco, the Anglo-American Bank, about $2,500,000 in gold from Australia. The gold is sent from Australia on an order from London, and it will arrive in San Francisco on or about the 22d inst. There it will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury to the credit of the Seligmans, and the actual payment of the money will be made by the Sub-Treasury here.

No gold was deposited in the Sub-Treasury yesterday, although the steamship New-York, which reached this port from Southampton in the morning, brought $111,000, consigned to the National City Bank. A dispatch was received from Boston saying that not any of the recent nine-hundred-thousand-dollar consignment of gold received by Kidder, Peabody & Co. would be deposited in the Sub-Treasury.

The currency transfers by the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $275,000, of which about $200,000 went to New-Orleans.

On the steamship Paris, which sails from this port to-day, there will be 455,000 ounces of silver shipped, as follows: M. Guggenheim's Sons, 150,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 140,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 100,000 ounces, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 65,000 ounces.

Miss Robinson Can Practice Law Here.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sat yesterday, for the first time since vacation. Miss Nellie G. Robinson, who has practiced in Ohio for three years, presented her Ohio certificate and an application to be permitted to practice in this State to the Court. Paul D. Cravath moved that her petition be granted, and Miss Robinson got her certificate.

CHIEF CONLIN'S EXPLANATION.

Report Discredits Mr. McKim's Story of Highway Robbery.

Chief of Police Peter Conlin submitted to the Police Commissioners yesterday what was termed a report of the investigation of the police into the mysterious case of William J. A. McKim, who claims to have been sandbagged and robbed at Seventeenth Street and Broadway last Thursday night. Chief Conlin withholds the report made to him by Capt. Chapman of the precinct in which the alleged robbery took place.

Chief Conlin says, in his report: "Just the exact time that McKim arrived at the basement at 65 Fifth Avenue, where he was found, is not known, but he could not have been there very long, for the reason that at three different times during the tour, from midnight to 6 A. M., Patrolman Mussey tried the doors of that basement.

"There is not the slightest foundation for the story that McKim was sandbagged, and, while he claims to have been robbed of his watch and chain and shoes and $25 in money, it must be remembered that when found he had upon his person a scarf pin, a diamond collar button, two gold studs, a pair of heavy gold sleeve-buttons, a gold ring, and several dollars in money—property not likely to be overlooked by a thief. There is not the slightest doubt of his being under the influence of liquor when found.

"It is not known where he spent the night, but it is very likely that in coming from the direction of the park (Union Square, at Seventeenth Street,) he was seen by Herbert, the porter, who, noticing that he was well dressed, probably saw a chance to make a few dollars by taking care of him and taking him safely home."

VAN NAME STILL IN HIDING.

Asked to Explain a Shortage in His Accounts, He Fled.

The police are still searching for George Winsor Van Name of Port Richmond, S. I., who fled from his home last week, it is alleged, leaving a shortage of nearly $3,000 in his account with R. C. Williams & Co. of 56 and 60 Hudson Street, this city. Central Office detectives have a warrant for his arrest, charging grand larceny. He left his wife ill and destitute, and his former friends are amazed.

Van Name had been employed for several years as the Staten Island salesman and collector for the wholesale grocery company of Williams & Co. His peculations were discovered when a customer complained that a bill of goods he had purchased had not been shipped. When he asked the firm for an explanation they told him his former bills had not been paid. He then showed that he had always paid his bills promptly to Van Name.

The firm called Van Name up on the telephone, asking him to come to the store and explain. Instead he sent an attorney. The warrant was secured Saturday, but when the detectives went to find him he was gone.

Van Name's method of peculation was simply to retain a portion of each collection and use the balance to credit accounts and to prevent suspicion by his employers. It is not known how he spent his stealings. He earned about $250 per month, and was considered trustworthy.

A HUGE BLACK BASS.

One of Eight Pounds Recently Caught in Lake Mahopac.

A true small-mouthed black bass, whose weight when caught in Lake Mahopac last month was eight pounds, was on exhibition yesterday at William Mills & Son's, 7 Warren Street. The fish was kept five days before John Murgatroyd, the taxidermist, received it. In spite of its inferior condition, he managed to set it up admirably. The fish is a superb specimen of Micropterus dolomici. Every ichthyological detail is presented, and no doubt is permitted, after seeing it, to lay claim that it is an Oswego, or large-mouthed, black bass, M. salmoides.

This bass beats the weight record for these waters. Its presence in Lake Mahopac is explained by the general belief that obtained more than five years ago, that the lake had been fished out. In consequence, only a few anglers visited it. This permitted the fish that were left to grow. Several fish of five pounds and more have been taken there this year.

This great bass was caught last month by Reuben Miller, who was fishing with a yellow perch, trimmed of its dorsal spines, around a sunken island, where there was a luxuriant growth of eel grass. The fish made a gallant fight, and was handsomely played. Its measurements are: Length, 24 inches; depth, 7½ inches; width of tail, 7 inches.

ROSE COGHLAN NOT IN COURT.

Her Examination in Supplementary Proceedings Was Deferred.

Rose Coghlan was to have appeared before Justice Fitzsimons, in the City Court, yesterday to be examined in supplementary proceedings and to explain why she refused to obey an order that directed her to submit to an examination a few days ago.

She did not appear, however, and her counsel, I. H. Kramer of Horwitz & Hershfield, made excuses for her, and the examination was postponed until Friday.

W. B. Gottlieb, her judgment creditor, loaned Miss Coghlan $150 last Spring when she brought out "Madame" at Palmer's Theatre. The note became due and a judgment for the $150 was taken by default.

Anthracite Coal Conference.

Owing to some dissatisfaction on the part of two or three of the coal-carrying lines with the present condition of trade there will be a general conference in this city today for the purpose of discussing the rates on anthracite coal to tidewater and to Western points. The recent advance of 5 cents per ton from the mines to tidewater and 25 cents from the mines to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge has not worked to advantage. Representatives of some of the roads that favored the advance have, it is said, been satisfied that the rates should be restored to the old figures.

City Buys a Block for Dock Uses.

Commissioners Albert B. Boardman, Samuel W. Milbank, and Charles H. Webb yesterday made a final report, and found in favor of the city taking the land along the North River between Thirty-fourth Street and the centre line of the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, and paying $110,000 for it. Justice Beach confirmed the report. The land will be improved for dock purposes.

Dr. Tompkins Gets His $90.75.

Dr. Byron V. Tompkins obtained a verdict for $90.75 against the city yesterday for services performed as an expert on behalf of the people in the case of Carlyle W. Harris, who was convicted for the murder of Miss Potts. Dr. Tompkins's bill was approved by the District Attorney, but Controller Fitch refused to pay it on the ground that the State Controller should do so.

Booth Pleads for a Forger.

Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers asked Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday to suspend sentence on William Bainbridge, seventy years old, who obtained $7 on a forged check. Mr. Booth had known the man when he was in business and well-to-do. The Judge remanded Bainbridge pending an inquiry into his history.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brew'g Co.'s
FINEST
Bottled Beer
FOR
Families
Bottled at the Brewery
50th St.—Park Ave.—51st St.
MAIL ORDERS IMMEDIATELY FILLED.

GLEASON'S NEW PAPERS

APPLICATION MADE IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Mayor of Long Island City Says They Are the Second Set to Show He Is a Citizen and Were Obtained by Advice of Counsel—Claims Those of 1867 Were Bona Fide—What His Opponents Found Out in Ireland.

A new phase was put upon the proceedings against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City on the grounds of his citizenship, yesterday, when it was announced that the Mayor, on Sept. 29, had applied in the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York for naturalization papers. In his statement made to Commissioner Thomas Alexander, Mayor Gleason says that he had supposed he was born April 15, 1844, until a baptismal register recently made known that he was born in the year 1841. He came to the United States, landing in New-York City on or about May 25, 1832, and has resided in the State of New-York continuously since.

It was during the campaign between Mayor Gleason and Sanford that the naturalization question first came up. The Judges of Election were compelling voters to show their naturalization papers to guard against fraud. The Mayor is said to have asked a friend if he thought the Judges would compel him to show his papers. Mr. Lamb said he thought they would, and his opponents say that the Mayor did not attempt to vote that year.

When Thomas Kavanaugh, at the time President of the Board of Education, Long Island City, got in trouble with Gleason, he decided to look into the naturalization matter. "I communicated with the County Clerks," says Mr. Kavanaugh, "of every county in the State of New-York, and learned that Mayor Gleason had not taken out naturalization papers outside the County of New-York.

"A meeting of the Taxpayers' Association was held, and it was decided that I should sail for Ireland the next morning to look up the records

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

TUESDAY—P. M.

The reactionists have had another busy day. They hammered away at quotations with a vim that was out of all proportion to what they accomplished. They retailed many sensational stories. They were particularly worried over great gains being made in some uncertain district for Mr. Bryan. They increased the short interest largely. The most they accomplished was to mark down prices fractionally. Only one or two stocks lost as much as a whole point.

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The stock upon which they concentrated their chief attacks was Manhattan Elevated. About 10,000 shares were dealt in, and there was every indication that the net result of its activity was to add half that amount to the short interest, whose unwieldy proportions have now for more than a fortnight been giving daily object lessons to overconfident bears. Manhattan went down about a point on trading in 10,000 shares, while only yesterday far less than that total lifted it from 90 close to 94.

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This illustrates effectively one of the most interesting features of the current market. It takes a vast quantity of selling to put prices down; comparatively little buying puts it up. While this is the market's characteristic, to be depressed and hopeless is to be foolish.

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When the market gets dull, it does not weaken as formerly was the case. Then any halt in manipulative work was sure to be attended by declines. It is not so any more. And the change is ample evidence to fair observers that better conditions have come. The market is able to stand alone.

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Much ado was made in the afternoon over a brisk rise in the rate for call loans. It got up above 10 per cent., and on all sides bear oracles were chirruping that finally something was going to happen. It happened. The rate fell right back to 5 per cent.

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This spasmodic advance in the money rate will probably be explained soon to the ample satisfaction of the friends of better conditions. The provoking cause of it was the closing of arrangements by important international banking houses to make heavy transactions in exchange preliminary to a resumption of gold imports.

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In the highest banking circles a further importation of gold from Europe on a large scale is counted upon confidently. If the Bank of England rate is not for precautionary reasons advanced on Thursday, it is probable that announcements of new import engagements will be made this week.

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When such importations are renewed it will require more than a London bank Directory to stop them.

With American products in full swing out of every port to meet the pressing demands of Europe, with the price of those commodities advancing in cash value every day, and with American importations of European goods down below all records, a gold movement this way is nothing to occasion surprise.

Gold must come here, because it is due here. Europe simply pays its debts.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Tobacco	1	Iowa Central pf	1
Del., Lack. & West	1½	Laclede Gas	⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel	1⅝	Pullman Car	½
Flint. & F. M. pf	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	National Lead	⅝
Bay State Gas	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.	½	P. & R., 3d in. pd.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Ill. Steel Company	1⅛	Texas Pacific	½
L. E. & Western pf	1⅛	Wabash pf	½
Louis. & Nash	⅝	Western Union	½
Manhattan	1⅛		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s	⅝	Union Elevated 1st	1
Han. & St. Jo. con	1⅛	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st	1¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1	M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	2
Eliz., L. & B. S. 5s	1	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1⅛
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was more active. Call loans were made at 4@12 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time money was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates were 7 per cent. for choice indorsements, and 7½@9 per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,255,269; balances, $6,282,388; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $742,412.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for 60 days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.82 for 60-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—85c discount. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraph, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 50½; New-York Central, ⅝, to 95½. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 94; Reading, ⅝, to 10; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 44¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 73; Atchison, ¼, to 13⅝. Erie sold at 14½, and Erie first preferred at 33. British consols declined ⅝, to 100⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 100⅞, for the account.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales were $500 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾; $2,000 do., at 116½, and $23,000 5s, coupon, at 111¾@111½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	93	..
4s, r., 1907	107	107½
*4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116½	117
5s, r., 1904	111	111¾
5s, c., 1904	111	111½
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105¾	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 93½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $8,423,530, against $8,506,717 in the preceding week, and $6,380,039 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $276,770,878, against $259,719,581 in the corresponding period of last year.

MONEY COMING THIS WAY.

President James H. Parker of the United States National Bank said yesterday:

"We find that the money that was sent to the West and South to help in the crop movement is now beginning to come back to the New-York banks. The outflow is not yet over, but it is gradually decreasing, and the tide is turning in our direction.

"The Southern and Western banks, in addition to drawing down their balances in New-York, borrowed quite a good deal of money here. They are now beginning to let their balances increase again. Just at present we are getting more money from the South than from the West.

"The general outlook is decidedly bright. Our disturbances should be over in another month. There is still more gold to come from Europe, and that will continue to be a factor in increasing public confidence.

"There is considerable talk about a big McKinley majority being necessary to restore confidence and induce buying by Europe. I do not see why. The election will mean that things are settled for four years, and that is a good while ahead."

EUROPEAN INVESTORS READY.

Mr. Charles Minzesheimer, who has recently returned from Europe after a six months' stay abroad, was asked yesterday regarding the sentiment of foreign investors and their attitude toward American securities. He said:

"Over there they are only waiting for this election to be settled. They really know very little about the American political question, and they are not at all disposed to have anything to do with our stocks until they know what our financial policy is going to be.

"They can't understand how such a thing as a silver agitation is possible in this country. They understand the coinage question much better than we do, and they can hardly believe it possible that one of our political parties should have fallen into the hands of the free silverites. In fact, they do not understand why these free silverites are tolerated at all.

"But there is lots of money there—millions of it—that is only waiting on Mr. McKinley's election. There is really a glut of money there. Both Paris and London are anxious to find places to put their gold. The Bank of England's raising its discount means very little. The rate is put to 3 per cent., but money can be had almost anywhere at from 1 to 1½. You have no idea how much idle money there is in Europe.

"Mr. McKinley's election by a large majority—mind, this latter is important—will bring millions and millions of that foreign gold to this country. They will be ready to take all the securities we have to sell them. Now, what American stocks and bonds they are holding or buying are those with gold clauses in them. But McKinley's election will make that provision unnecessary.

"The majority, however, must be a big one. If we would have Europe buy our securities, we must show that we have overwhelmingly rebuked this dishonest crowd of repudiationists. We must stamp the craze to death. Then Europe will be ready to take hold and pour her gold into our investments. For, really, America is the most fertile field for her capital. Spanish securities are unsafe; those of Italy are equally so, and Egyptians are in almost the same condition. So that American stocks, with a sound financial backing, are the ones that will attract Europe's morey.

"Elect Mr. McKinley, and Europe will send us more money than the silverites could mine in years. And the money from Europe will be gold."

THE WAITING DISPOSITION.

Mr. F. B. Keech of the Stock Exchange house of Beckley & Keech, said yesterday regarding the market:

"I look for much higher prices. They may come before the election and they may not. That will depend on the developments of each day. But it does not look as though we were going to have much movement or activity before the political question is settled. People do not like any uncertainty, and they are timid about doing anything in either direction. There is little disposition to buy on the part of those having money, and little disposition to sell on the part of those having securities. After the election both parties will know how they stand."

A SILLY BEAR SCHEME.

Woerishoffer & Co. wrote last night. "A silly attempt was made to mark up the money rate; 8, 10, and 12 per cent. was bid for small lots of $5,000 and $10,000, and under cover of this scheme, prices were depressed moderately, and just near the close the lowest quotations of the day were made, although money had meantime dropped again to 5 per cent. It was reported a loan was made at 3 per cent., but that was just as unnatural as the 8 and 10 per cent rates."

MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

That business all over the country is improving is shown by many material indications. What is going on generally is suggested by the following from the financial review of The Cincinnati Commercial:

"Business is unquestionably improving, and the change within the past week has been very marked. Bankers comment upon it, and they are led to do so from the observations they make, and almost all branches of trade report the improvement. The increase has not been reflected in the clearings, though much of the present commerce is transacted upon a cash basis. Cash means settlement within thirty days, which will make the clearings continue to be small until Nov. 1. Manufacturers have been the best borrowers of money the past week, though their wants have not been sufficient to absorb the receipts from maturities that have been paid and from increasing deposits. The improvement in business has been of such a character that several banks express the belief that it is more than a spurt, which has been the result of so many improvements noted of late."

AFRAID OF EDWIN GOULD.

Nothing has ever so much hurt the prestige of Chicago as the closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and keeping it closed, in order virtually to freeze out traders who are narrow-minded enough when they sold a profit to think they had the right to collect it. It has long been a standing sneer in Wall Street that the wheat market was dangerous, because Chicago operators could always grade grain officially to suit their own speculative positions, regardless of the quality of the wheat. But this shutting up of an exchange to dodge liabilities breaks even the Chicago record. There is, therefore, interest in an official recitation of "reasons" for that unique performance; and here they are, recited by a local newspaper:

"The Governing Committee has taken no action, but a conference of the leading spirits that control the situation has resulted in the decision not to open till after election. Brokers are carrying stocks for themselves, or for their customers at the banks, and about all of the available funds of many of the brokers are in use as margins on these loans. A reopening now would give bears an opportunity, in the absence of any buying power in the market, to depress prices by shorting stocks and thus depreciate values of collaterals at the banks, where a call for additional margins might lead to embarrassment. This argument was applied particularly to Diamond Match, and the name of Edwin Gould was used as a threatening danger to that security. The same argument was applied with almost equal force to other stocks."

PULLMAN ALL RIGHT.

Chicago is proud of having relations with one stock that does not lose its market value in the odd times when the local Stock Exchange is on vacation. This is Pullman Palace Car stock, and this is the way reverent people out there talk about it:

"We understand that the buying of Pullman on the way down from 150 was to quite an extent by people identified with the company, and thoroughly informed as to the value of the stock. Heretofore when there has been large decline in Pullman, and insiders have bought, there has come shortly afterward large advance in the price. People who are interested in the property think it not unlikely that this particular form of history may repeat itself this year. Bets have been offered that Pullman would sell at 170 in November. There is rather more than the ordinary reason for expecting rise in Pullman in the course of the next year. It is well known that the matter of distribution of a portion of the company's surplus has been under consideration."

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

Among the prominent traders on the Stock Exchange yesterday were the following:

Manhattan: Buyers—H. Allen & Co., W. K. Kitchen, McIntyre & Wardwell, E. A. Mauriac, Prince & Whitely, Clark, Ward & Co., Thompson, Adams & Co. Sellers—Moore & Schley, J. S. Bache & Co., Seymour Brothers, Dimock & Co., Bacon, McKinley & Sherman, J. M. Leopold & Co., McIntyre & Wardwell, Price, McCormick & Co., Charles Head & Co., T. D. Hooper & Co.

St. Paul: Buyers—H. Allen & Co., Pearl & Co., A. A. Housman & Co., C. W. Turner & Co., I. F. Mead & Co., Van Emburgh & Atterbury, J. M. Noyes & Co., H. Content & Co. Sellers—J. M. Shaw, J. M. Amory, F. D. Winslow, Herzog & Glazier.

Sugar: Buyers — Wasserman Brothers, Seligsberg & Co., I. & S. Wormser. Sellers—G. F. Casilear, Charles Head & Co., Seligsberg & Co.

Burlington & Quincy: Buyers—T. D. Hooper & Co. Sellers—J. M. Amory, Rosengarten, Stokes & Co., Moore & Schley.

Reading: Buyers—Boody, McLellan & Co. Sellers—L. Von Hoffmann & Co.

Tobacco: Buyers—E. B. Cuthbert & Co., F. H. Palmer, A. K. Chapin.

Southern Railway: Sellers—Kissam, Whitney & Co.

Rock Island: Sellers—Moore & Schley.

WALL STREET TALK.

Business was so dull on the Stock Exchange yesterday that half a dozen stocks provided two-thirds of the day's transactions, these stocks being St. Paul, Burlington, Reading, Tobacco Trust, Sugar Trust, and Manhattan Elevated, each of which was traded in to the extent of over 10,000 shares.

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But while the market was duller than on any recent day the dullness did not induce any apparent liquidation. On this account it is known that the head of one of the important commission houses of the Street, hitherto advising hesitancy in purchases, sent telegrams to out-of-town customers, saying:

"It looks as if on this reaction good stocks are safe, and we advise you to get in."

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Mr. Simon Borg, having enjoyed a period of recreation abroad, is in Wall Street harness again, feeling much the better for his rest.

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C. A. Pillsbury, the great Northwestern miller, has become bullish on the grain market—something unknown in a long time. "The foreigners are buying in earnest," he says—and foreign buying is what puts up prices most and keeps them up longest.

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Chicago speculators are attacking Western Union stock because an Indiana court has decided one or two tax suits against the company. Chicago speculators are interesting logicians.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@66. There were sales of 7,000 ounces at 66.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼@52c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,023,489.67 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,023 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,013 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1803:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,649,048
Imports for same period	57,111,810
Net imports	$6,462,762
Net exports to date, 1895	35,080,538
Net exports to date, 1894	66,142,532
Net exports to date, 1893	13,197,896

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	195	Mechanics'	180
Broadway	200	Mercantile	167
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Merchants'	130
Central National	120	Merchants' Ex	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	400
City	500	Mount Morris	100
Citizens'	120	National Union	100
Columbia	175	New-Amsterdam	100
Commerce	190	New-York	220
Continental	130	New-York County	610
Corn Exchange	275	Ninth National	107½
East River	120	National Bank N. A.	127
Fifth Avenue	2700	Park	230
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Phenix	100
Fourth National	180	Republic	135
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	170
German-American	105	Second National	400
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	125	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105
Imp. & Traders'	515	Third National	100
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	175
Manhattan	200	Western National	112½

There was a sale of 60 shares of Western National at 114.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Mr. Isidore Lichtenauer, formerly with Hallgarten & Co., has begun business in investment and miscellaneous securities at 37 Broad Street. Mr. Lichtenauer is one of the younger men of Wall Street, but his business experience has extended over eleven years.

—The H. B. Claflin Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the common stock, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will close Oct. 7 and reopen Oct. 16. The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid Nov. 1.

—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Nov. 2. Transfer books will be closed Oct. 15 and reopen Oct. 22.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, will sell at public auction Oct. 13, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., the right to fill in about 13,000 cubic yards between West 51st and West 53d Sts. North River. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on October 14, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, leases of certain wharf property and land under water. For full particulars, see The City Record; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—October 6, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
47	49	5	Am. Cotton Oil pf	49	49	49	49	..
5⅝	5¾	120	Am. Spirits Mfg	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	..
15¼	17	36	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	16	16	15¾	15¾	..
110	110½	14,046	*Am. Sugar Refineries	110	111	109⅞	110	— ¼
98	99½	363	*Am. Sugar Refs. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
90	91½	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
66⅛	66½	12,755	Am. Tobacco	65⅛	67⅛	65½	66¾	+1
19	22	100	Ann Arbor pf	20	20	20	20	..
13	13½	1,880	A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20	20½	2,931	A., T. & S. F. pf	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20½	— ⅛
13½	14½	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	14	14	14	14	..
12	13	200	*Bay State Gas	13	13	13	13	—1
19½	20¼	167	*Brook. Rapid Transit	20	20	20	20	— ½
90	93	20	Brooklyn Union Gas	91	91	91	91	..
14⅞	15¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
69½	69¼	11,120	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	69¾	70⅛	69¼	69½	— ¾
60¾	61	2,050	Chicago Gas	60⅞	61½	60⅝	60¾	— ⅛
3½	4½	100	Chi. Great Western	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
70¼	70⅝	16,705	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	70¾	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
124	125½	157	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	124½	124½	124½	124½	—1½
98⅛	98½	141	Chi. & Northwestern	98¾	98½	98½	98½	— ⅝
..	..	50	Chi. & Northwest. pf	143	143	143	143	..
60¾	61	1,015	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	61½	61¾	61⅜	61½	— ⅛
25	25½	108	C., C., C. & St. L.	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
16⅝	16¾	1,000	Col., H. V. & Tol.	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
121½	123½	10	Delaware & Hudson	123⅜	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
153	155	600	Del., Lack. & West	155	155	155	155	+1½
13⅜	14	220	Erie	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
..	..	30	Erie 2d pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
..	..	200	Erie Tel. & Tel	59	59⅝	59	59⅝	+1⅝
..	..	100	Flint & Pere M. pf	40	40	40	40	+1
27½	28½	25	General Electric	28	28	28	28	..
42	43½	150	Illinois Steel Co	42½	42¼	42¼	42½	—1½
6¾	7½	150	Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	— ¼
27	28½	10	Iowa Central pf	29	29	29	29	+1
25	25⅝	250	Laclede Gas	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅝
64	65¼	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	65	65	65	65	—1¼
145	147	285	Lake Shore	145⅛	145¼	145	145	..
42⅝	42⅞	4,125	Louis. & Nash	43⅛	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
1½	2	1,000	Louis., N.-A. & C.	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	..
92	92¼	10,636	Manhattan Con	93	93⅝	92	92⅛	—1¼
97	97¾	250	*Metropolitan Trac	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	..
68	72	15	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	70	70	70	70	..
23½	23½	540	Mo., Kan. & Tex	23½	23¼	23⅛	23¼	— ¼
19⅞	20	605	Missouri Pacific	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	— ¼
17	20	50	Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	19	..
21	21⅜	100	*National Lead Co	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
85	86	75	*National Lead Co. pf	86¼	86½	85	86	..
91½	92	129	New-York Central	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	..
10	12	5	New-York, C. & St. L.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..
8	8⅝	5	New-York, Sus. & W.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
10	10⅛	5	Nor. & West., all in. pd.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
20	20¼	553	Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅞	10	Oregon Imp., t. r.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
14	15	7	O.S.L.& U. N., all in. pd.	14	14	14	14	..
19⅞	20½	360	Pacific Mail	20⅛	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
19⅛	19¾	10,944	P. & R., 3d in. pd	19⅝	20	19½	19¾	— ⅝
147	149	353	Pull. Pal. Car Co	148	148½	148	148½	+ ½
3¼	4	100	St. Louis South	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8¼	9	200	St. Louis South. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
38	38½	200	St. Paul & Omaha	38½	38½	38½	38½	..
8¼	8⅝	1,830	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ½
24⅝	24⅞	1,950	Southern Railway pf	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
21¾	22	835	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	— ¾
6¾	7½	400	Texas Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¾
6½	6⅝	651	Union Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
4⅝	4½	25	U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4¼	4¼	..
8½	9	2	U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	8	8	8	8	..
8½	9	50	*U. S. Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
56⅞	57	5,005	*U. S. Leather pf	56	57½	56	56⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	6⅛	200	Wabash	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
14½	14½	100	Wabash pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
83⅛	83¼	1,025	West. Union Tel	83½	83⅝	83¼	83¼	— ½
5⅞	6	210	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.		111,565		*Unlisted.				

Silver.

65½	66	7,000	Bullion certs	66	66	66	66	— ¾
.23	.25	1,200	Breece Mining	.21	.25	.21	.25	..

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
1,000 106
Am Dock & Imp 5s
3,000 111
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 69½
At, T & S F gen 4s
15,000 ..... 74⅞
2,000 75
7,000 ..... 74⅝
500 ..... 73⅝
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 36⅜
5,000 ..... 36¼
5,000 ..... 36⅝
1,000 36
500 ..... 35¾
29,000 36
Bkyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 97½
Bur, C R & N 1st
..... 105½
Canada So 1st gtd
2,000s3 ..... 107¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
4,000 107
Chi, B & N 5s
1,000 ..... 98¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000 86
Chi & N W S F 5s, regd
2,000 ..... 105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
17,000 91
C, C, C & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000 ..... 88½
C, C, C & I, G M
7,000 124
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
8,000 92
Col, H V & Tol 5s
1,000 83
Col, H V & T, G M 6s
9,000 ..... 83½
5,000 84
2,000 85
2,000 ..... 85¼
2,000 ..... 86½
1,000 87
1,000 ..... 87½
1,000 88
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000 ..... 18½
Eliz, L & B S 5s
5,000 95
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000s20F 134½
10,000 ..... 133½
10,000s20F 134½
Erie 4s prior bonds
10,000 89
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 90⅜
8,000 91
Han & St Jo cons
7,000 ..... 114½
Total sales $502,500

H & Tex Cent con 6s
3,000 99
Knox & Ohio 1st
5,000 ..... 114½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
7,000 93
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented
10,000 103
Louis & Nash, G M 6s
1,000s30F 112½
Unified gold 4s
10,000 ..... 73¼
5,000 73
La & Mo River 2d
1,000 ..... 107½
Louis & Nash, G M 6s
5,000 112
Louis & Nash cons
2,000 102
Metropolitan Elev 1st
8,000 ..... 116½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
3,000 104
1,000 ..... 104¼
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
9,000 107
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500 82
10,000 ..... 81½
1,000 81
Mo, K & T of T 5s
4,000 72
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
3,000 115
1,000s20F 115
Mobile & Ohio, G M 4s
1,000 65
N Y Cent 1st, reg'd
1,000 ..... 116½
N Y Cent 1st, reg'd
5,000 116
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000 ..... 103⅜
N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb ctrtfs
5,000 129
Small bonds
500 130
N Y, O & W ref'd'g 4s
3,000 ..... 84½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
2,000 113
Nor Pac 1st, reg'd
5,000 ..... 113½
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000 ..... 65½
Nor Pac term 1st
4,000 ..... 104½
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000 ..... 45½
7,000 ..... 45¾
Oreg S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
1,000 63
4,000 ..... 62¾
10,000 ..... 62½

Nor Ry of Cal 5s
8,000 93
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 ..... 89½
Ohio South, G M 4s
2,000 16
Oreg Imp Co con 5s
4,000 ..... 13⅝
Oreg Short Line 6s
2,000 ..... 108¾
Trust Co certfs
2,000 107
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 3d installment paid
10,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 36¾
5,000 36
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
10,000 ..... 75⅞
7,000 ..... 75¾
1,000 ..... 75⅞
Pitts & Western 1st
1,000 70
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000 ..... 116½
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 69⅝
4,000 69
St L & I M 1st ext 5s
2,000 90
St L & I M, Cairo, Ark & T 1st
1,000 100
St L & Iron Mt 5s
1,000 74
St L, Van & T H 1st
1,000 ..... 101½
St P & Sioux C 1st
1,000 126
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 103¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 84¾
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 ..... 82½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 81¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ..... 63¾
Union Elevated 1st 6s
5,000 73
Union Pac ext s fd 8s
2,000 77
5,000 76
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 104½
11,000 ..... 104⅝
4,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 104
West Shore gtd 4s
6,000 ..... 103½
Registered
1,000 ..... 103¼

Bid and Asked Stock Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	143	146	Erie 1st pf	31½	32¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf	21½	22½
Albany & Sus	175	..	Ev. & T. H.	25	..	Norfolk South	62½	70
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	50	60	Ev. & T. H. pf	89	..	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	15	15⅝
Am. Coal	111	125	Gt. Nor. pf	117	125	North American	4¾	5
Am. Cotton Oil	12	13½	G. B. & W., t. r.	..	½	Nor. Pac., all in. paid	13	14
Am. Express	108	111	Homestake	34½	..	Ohio Southern	10	10
Ann Arbor	7	8½	Ill. Central	90½	92½	Ont. Mining	10	11
Am. Tobacco pf	96	97	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	..	Ore. R. & N., all in. paid	18	24
At. & Pac	¼	⅝	Joliet & Chicago	101	..	Penn. Coal	300	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8	Kan. & Mich	5	8	Peoria & East	4	5
Boston A. L. pf	100	105	Kcok. & D. M.	1½	3	Peo., D. & E.	1½	2
Brunswick Co	⅞	1¼	K. & D. M. pf	10	13	Pitts. & W. pf	..	15
Buff., R. & P.	25	35	Laclede Gas pf	79	82	P., C. & St. L. 12	13	15
Buff., R. & P. pf.	55	60	L. E. & W.	15¼	16½	P., C. & St. L. pf	43	50
B., C. R. & N.	68	..	Long Island	64	68	Rens. & Sar	175	185
Canada Southern	45	45½	L., N. A. & C. pf.	5	5¼	R., W. & O.	111	113¼
Canadian Pacific	57¼	58¼	Man.	106	112	St. J. & G. I.	..	⅝
Cedar F. & M.	3	..	Mah. C. R. pf	100	112	St. P. & Duluth

57 bid; American Strawboard, 34@34½; Metropolitan West Side, 12@18; do, 5s, 55½@56½.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of October, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$121,694,825
Gold bullion	42,648,708
Total	$164,343,534
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,785,469
Balance	*$125,600,065
Standard silver dollars	369,576,347
Silver bullion	739,231
Total	$370,314,578
Net outstanding silver certificates	355,541,893
Balance	14,772,685
Standard silver dollars of 1890	11,042,862
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	113,592,418
Total	$124,642,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	124,642,280
United States notes	95,622,696
Net outstanding currency certificates	34,065,000
Balance	59,557,696
Treasury notes of 1890	36,118,475
National bank notes	12,802,672
Fractional silver coin	15,040,564
Fractional currency	38
Minor coin	1,223,423
Deposits in National banks	16,677,684
Bonds and interest paid	3,575,860
Total	$85,438,523
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	9,201,685
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,212,795
Disbursing officers' balances	24,312,821
Post Office Department account	3,388,194
Miscellaneous items	1,724,559
Total	$44,839,656
Balance	40,598,866
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$240,529,313

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$561,846	$2,184,070	$38,025,012
Internal revenue	519,491	2,781,279	40,724,286
Miscellaneous	23,461	174,816	5,546,417
Total	$1,104,800	$5,120,166	$84,295,716

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$141,000	$1,057,000	$31,280,585
War	85,000	350,000	14,936,043
Navy	548,000	1,048,000	13,660,443
Indians	10,000	99,000	3,492,814
Pensions	201,000	2,251,000	39,213,790
Interest	1,886,000	2,661,000	12,732,005
Total	$2,831,000	$6,946,000	$111,315,679
Excess of expenditures over receipts	1,226,122	1,825,833	27,019,963

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$33,750	$492,200
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$14,907	109,688	1,824,393

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$457,573,814	$83,476,097	$541,049,911
This fiscal year	32,254,843	3,437,787	35,722,630
This month	554,761	393,575	948,336
This day	44,886	57,390	102,266

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1852.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $619,491; from customs, $561,846, and miscellaneous, $57,211.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $277,184.

MUTUAL BENEFIT'S $110,000.

The Farmers' Loan Distributes the Funds the Court Decides.

The action of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Aberle and others, brought to obtain a judicial settlement of two funds, amounting to $110,000, held by the plaintiff under two agreements between the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and to determine who are entitled to the funds and how they shall be distributed, was decided by Justice Smyth yesterday.

The decision, after relating the history of the association, which was organized as a co-operative insurance company in 1882 and dissolved two years ago by the Attorney General, determines that the trustee, the trust company, having accepted the trust, was bound to see that the trust funds were not diverted from the purpose for which they were intended; that the trust company was given power to distribute the funds by the trust agreement, and it should be permitted to do so; and that the funds should be divided among the members of the association who were living at the time of the dissolution of the corporation, or their representatives.

There are death claims for $300,000 due by the association, no part of which will be paid from the funds held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

About 2,000 persons will share in the $110,000 which is to be distributed. About 800 of them were represented by M. P. O'Connor and other attorneys in the proceeding to determine the purpose to which the fund should be put. A referee will be appointed to pass upon the interests of the claimants to the funds.

HIS LODGING PLACE A TOMB.

Tramp Makes His Bed on the Old Astor Vault.

Residents of Auburn Park, opposite Trinity Cemetery, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, recently discovered that a man, described as a tramp, had chosen the Astor tomb, which is situated in the lower part of the cemetery, overlooking the Hudson River, as a lodging place during the warm weather of September.

The man was accompanied by a small yellow dog and had apparently made himself a comfortable bed on the roof of the old square vault. The tomb is surmounted by a stone railing about two feet high, which probably served to protect the lodger from night breezes.

B. L. Price & Co.'s Failure.

B. L. Price & Co., manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing at 92 to 96 Bleecker Street, failed yesterday, and Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court appointed William R. Rose receiver for the firm on the application of Herman Joseph in a suit brought by one partner against the other for a dissolution of the firm. Both partners bear the same name, Barnett L. Price, and it has always been a question in the trade which was which, and they were generally known as No. 1 and No. 2. They are cousins. Mr. Joseph, when asked which one he brought the suit for, said: "The one with the lesser hair." He said that the failure was due to dissensions between the partners for the past four months, the depressed financial condition, inability to raise money to meet obligations maturing, heavy losses by bad debts, and poor collections. Business had been running at a great loss, and their capital had become so impaired that they were unable to continue. Mr. Joseph placed the liabilities at $125,000; nominal assets, $85,000; actual assets, $25,000. They have been in business since April, 1895.

This Youngster's Mother Wanted.

A six-year-old passenger in the steerage of the American Line steamship New-York was taken to Ellis Island yesterday. He was Frank Kupeszky, from Poland. An aunt had ticketed him at Southampton, care of the chief stewardess of the steerage, and he amused himself most of the way over inspecting his luggage, which consisted of a box containing two suits of clothes. On arrival the address on the tag, which was tied to him, was blurred, reading, "21 — Street, New-York." The Ellis Island officials will look up the consignee, who is the little fellow's mother.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
120 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on deposits. 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL,..... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.... $2,000,000.
Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.
The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.
It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.
The company acts as executor, guardian or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Augustus D. Juilliard, John T. Martin, Charles S. Brown, Louis Windmuller, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, William A. Wade, John W. Murray, Charles R. Henderson, Samuel T. Freeman, John S. Kennedy, William M. Ingraham, Charles A. Peabody, jr., James D. Lynch, Frederick Potter, Emil Oelbermann, Martin Joost, Benjamin D. Hicks, John D. Hicks, Ellis D. Williams, Charles Matlack, Charles Richardson.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, September 24, 1896.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its affiliated properties having been sold on the 23d inst. under decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, and same having been purchased by the Reorganization Managers, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the fourth and final installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on **OCTOBER 9TH, 1896**, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New-York
80 Broadway.

New-York, October 1, 1896.

In accordance with the terms of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. MORTGAGE to this company as trustee, dated April 1, 1880, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) have been paid to this company, to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, and notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds, to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 80 BROADWAY, and opened at noon on Monday, October 12, 1896, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 10 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LOMBARD INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES.

WHEREAS, The Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Kansas, heretofore, to wit: on or about and under date of July 1st, 1889, made and entered into a certain agreement or indenture of trust with the New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, wherein and whereby it was provided that there should be deposited with the said New-York Security and Trust Company certain securities as collateral security for the debentures to be issued by the Lombard Investment Company, and

WHEREAS, The said Lombard Investment Company, a corporation of the State of Missouri, has succeeded to all the rights, obligations, and liabilities of the said Lombard Investment Company of the State of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, In said indenture, or agreement of trust, it is among other things provided that in case default should be made by the said Lombard Investment Company in the payment of interest upon any of said debentures and said default should continue for thirty days, or if default should be made in the payment of the principal when due, the said Trustee, at the request of any holder of said debentures or debenture, shall proceed to collect or sell the mortgage bonds in its hands pledged for the payment of same, in the best manner possible for all persons interested in said trust; the proceeds of such sale to be applied towards the payment of said debentures, and

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued and

WHEREAS, Holders of the debentures issued under said trust agreement have requested and directed that the securities pledged under said agreement as security for said debentures be sold, and

NOW, THEREFORE, The New-York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 26th day of October, 1896, at the Real Estate Exchange and Salesrooms, at Number 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it under each of said series, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreement. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, said sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day, until completed.

Lists of the securities can be seen upon application at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, Number 44 Wall Street, New-York City, where full explanation and information will be given with regard to said securities and the terms of sale.—Dated New-York, October 1st, 1896.

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, Counsel.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
6 shs. New-York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
15 shs. Central National Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Consol Co. Certf.)
50 shs. Porter Air-Lighter Co.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hpd.)
$1,000 Note of W. J. & S. H. Davenport, dated May 16, '96, due Sept. 1, '96.
$1,362.00 Notes of Hackburn & Willett, dated April 9 & 20, due Aug. 31 & Sept. 23d, 1896.
10 shs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
10 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Puyallup Hop Co. of Wash., (Hpd.)
20 shs. Puyallup Hop Co. of Wash., (Hpd.)
3 shs. The F. Meeker Co. of Wash., (Hpd.)
200 shs. American Bank Note Co.
7 shs. Importers & Traders' Bank.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Greene and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 12th day of November, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 12, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 13, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.
Jersey City, Oct. 5, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY.

Jackson, Miss., September 24th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., MONDAY, November 2d, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. The stock transfer books will be closed from October 3d to November 3d, 1896.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, corner Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 5th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, October 29th, 1896. E. P. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 10th, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, November 4th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. F. BRENT, Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 3d, 1896.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the banking house, 5th Av. and 58th St., on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1896.

The 128th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra one of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 6 proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, 143 Liberty St.,
New-York, Oct. 5, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable Nov. 2, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 15.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, till the morning of Thursday, Oct. 22. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on Oct. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable Oct. 15. Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 15th October, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required for furnishing and erecting a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus and other work for a building for the Verplank kitchen and a laundry for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, New-York City, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating and ventilating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and must be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful performance of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol, at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and completing a steam-heating and ventilating apparatus and other work for a building for 264 patients, together with dining rooms, a kitchen, and scullery for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Oct. 12, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character which they have performed elsewhere.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting and finishing a brick structure, comprising two wings, two stories high, for the accommodation of 264 patients in single rooms, containing day rooms, water sections, &c., a building for dining and serving rooms two stories high, and a kitchen and scullery building one story high, having the necessary accessory rooms connected therewith, for the Manhattan State Hospital at Ward's Island, N. Y., may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 12th, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties, or of some surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of blank proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard.—Washington, D. C.—September 26, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to be opened October 13, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 13, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., 2 belt-power elevators, 3 iron cupolas, and 800 tons bituminous coal. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, Oct. 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. Oct. 12, 1896, and then opened, for grading about 50 acres at Sandy Hook, N. J., the site of the new post of Fort Hancock. Full information furnished on application. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for Grading," and addressed to Capt. C. A. Devol, A. Q. M. JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and repairing and extending a portion of the pier at the foot of West 131st St. North River, under Contract No. 249, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 13, 1896. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Kansas.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY against ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY and UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Consolidated cause.

Whereas, by an order or decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, made in the above-entitled cause and filed on March 18th, 1896, with the Clerk of said Court, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the property, assets, and effects, real and personal, wheresoever situated, of the defendant, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, (a corporation created by an act of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas, approved February 11th, 1859,) remaining since the sale of the premises sold under the decree of foreclosure and sale entered in said cause on the 27th day of August, 1895, be sequestered, and that Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, the receivers in said cause, be continued and appointed as final receivers of said property, assets, and effects, with all the usual powers and duties of receivers in such cases; and the undersigned was appointed Special Master and directed to take an account of all the assets, property, and effects of said company remaining since said sale and of the property as to which the receivership was continued or created by said order or decree, and of all other property in the hands of the receivers under said order or decree, and to ascertain and report to the court the names and residences of the creditors of said company and the amounts and particulars of the respective claims of such claimants against said railroad company or its property; to give notice by publication to all the creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company or upon any property which has or shall come into the possession of said receivers, to exhibit their claims in such manner and form, and within such time and at such place as the undersigned, as Special Master, should approve and designate. And it was further decreed that all creditors and claimants failing to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, as Special Master, in such manner and form and within the time limited by him for that purpose should be excluded from the benefit of said reference under said order.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, pursuant to the said order or decree to all creditors of said railroad company and to all parties having specific claims upon the property of said company, or upon any property which has or shall come into the possession of the said receivers, to exhibit their claims before the undersigned, as Special Master, on or before the 10th day of October, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at the office of the undersigned at No. 114 West Sixth Street, in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State of Kansas, by filing with the undersigned on or before said date, at said office, sworn petitions in writing for the allowance of their respective demands or claims, specifying with particularity the amount and nature of their said demands or claims and indicating the addresses to which any notices to such petitioners may be sent by mail; and that all creditors and claimants failing so to exhibit their claims on or before that date will under the provisions of said decree be excluded from the benefit of the reference thereunder.

Notice is further given that exceptions to any claim so filed may be filed with me by any other claimant or creditor, or by either of the parties to said cause or by the receivers, on or before the 20th day of October, 1896.—Dated Topeka, Kansas, August 21st, 1896.

E. S. QUINTON,
Special Master in Chancery.
Address No. 114 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.
au26-1aw6wW

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	28¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	22
Cotton, middling	8¼
Coffee, No. 7, spot	10½
Minnesota patent flour	$4.00
Lard, prime	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	29
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾
Tallow, prime	3¾
Pork, mess	8.25
Beef, family	8.50
Beef hams	16.00
Sugar, granulated	4¼
Lead	2.70
Copper	10.70

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 67¾@68¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@69c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 22¾@23¼c; No. 2 oats, 17¾@18¼c; No. 2 rye, 36c; No. 2 barley, 35c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 72½@73½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55, nominal, mess pork, per bbl, $6.50@$6.55; lard, per 100 lb, $4.02½@$4.05; short-rib sides, (loose,) $3.40@$3.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.87½@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.62½@$3.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.32; granulated, $4.76; standard A, $4.45. Linseed Oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
October	..	..	..	78½
November	..	..	..	74½
December	74⅞	75½	74¾	74¾
January	76⅝	76⅝	75⅞	75⅞
February	..	..	..	77
May	77½	78¼	77½	77⅝

CORN.

October	..	..	..	28¾
December	30	30	29¾	29¾
May	32⅝	32½	32¼	32¼

OATS.

October	21½	21⅞	21¾	21⅜
December	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22⅜

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
Oct.	67⅜@..	68⅜@..	67⅝@..	67¾@..
Dec.	68⅝@68⅞	69⅝@..	68⅜@..	69 @..
May	72¼@72½	73⅛@..	72¼@..	72½@72⅝
Corn No. 2—				
Oct.	22⅞@..	23 @..	22⅜@..	22⅜@..
Dec.	23⅜@..	23⅜@..	23⅛@..	23¼@23⅜
May	26⅝@26¾	26⅞@..	26⅜@..	26⅜@..
Oats No. 2—				
Oct.	17⅜@..	17⅜@..	17⅜@..	17⅜@..
Dec.	18¼@18⅝	18½@18⅝	17⅞@17⅞	17⅞@..
May	20⅛@..	20⅝@..	19⅜@..	19⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$6.50	$6.62½	$6.50	$6.52½
Jan.	7.25	7.40	7.25	7.30
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.05
Jan.	4.25	4.30	4.22½	4.25
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Jan.	3.60	3.65	3.60	3.60

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Decided excitement was seen in the market at the opening, and an unexpected degree of strength; the buying was general, including the purchases by home commission houses and operators, and quite liberal buying by European houses; foreign markets were strong, Liverpool showing quite an advance, and private advices indicated a good milling inquiry. Beerbohm's analysis of the world's wheat crop this year indicates requirements of importing countries of 336,800,000 bushels, against 390,320,000 bushels last year. The supplies of exporting countries are estimated at 336,000,000 bushels, against actual shipping last year of 380,000,000 bushels. The European crop of wheat is put at 1,410,000,000 bushels, against 1,484,000,000 bushels the preceding year; the Russian crop is estimated at 20 per cent. less than last year, but a claim is put forward that Russian supplies of old wheat amount to about 100,000,000 bushels. Bradstreet's visible made an increase of 2,001,000 bushels east of the Rockies, making the total 63,905,000 bushels, while the European stock decreased 1,720,000 bushels, and is 46,264,000 bushels. The export purchases reported locally were 64,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern at 1c over December, free on board, afloat, and private terms, and 16,000 bushels of ungraded red, private terms; 5,000 bushels of Ungraded red were sold on local account, on private terms; No. 2 red was quoted at 3½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 1c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—A jump of 1c on the opening bid over yesterday's close had a beneficial effect on the spirits of those who had held wheat against a break; December opened at 65½c, advanced steadily the first hour with but slight reaction to 66¾, declined later to 65¼c, low point for the session, and closed steady at 65⅝@65¾c; there was light trading in May; it opened at 69¾c, advanced to 69¾c, and closed at the opening price; cash wheat: Less interest was manifested in No. 2 Northern, and No. 3 wheat, and prices declined; this, however, did not apply to standard new wheat, for which an excellent demand at ¾c under December prevailed; No. 2 Northern sold at the opening at ½c under No. 1, but the price fell rather quickly to 2c under; old No. 1 Northern changed hands at ⅛@¼c over December; receipts, 512 cars; shipments, 32 cars; on track: Old No. 1 hard, 67c; new, 66c; old No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; new, 64¾c; old No. 2 Northern, 63c; new, 62¾@63¼c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Liverpool cables and foreign buying orders abroad and in this market exerted a powerful influence for strength in wheat. Liverpool was variously quoted from ½d to 1d higher. The Orange Judd Farmer's ultimate figures on the crop of the United States—470,000,000 bushels—had apparently little influence. Before the close there was considerable realizing, under the pressure of which there was a moderate reaction. Receipts in the Northwest were 1,280 cars, against 1,182 cars last Tuesday and 1,006 cars a year ago. Chicago had 364 cars and inspected out 40,925 bushels. Export clearances were liberal at 454,441 bushels. Closing Antwerp cables were Berlin 1¼@1½ marks higher. Paris not quoted. Cash wheat was firm at 1½c advance. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,244,836 bushels; shipments, 165,630 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 534,121 bushels; shipments, 253,165 bushels.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—Spring Wheat—Good demand for export, insurance, and freight; offerings light; spot in light demand; firm; No. 1 hard, spot, old, 74c; No. 1 Northern, do, 73c; new No. 1 hard, spot, 73c; No. 1 Northern, do, 72c; cost, insurance, and freight No. 1 Northern, 77c; Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, 76c; No. 3 red, 72½c; Kansas, 72½c; receipts, 50,400 bushels; shipments, 229,469 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 6.—Wheat opened buoyant

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

UNEXPECTED OUTCOME OF SEABOARD AIRLINE ELECTION.

President Hoffman and the Old Management Retained, but the Control of the Property is Believed to Have Passed Into the Hands of Thomas F. Ryan and Samuel Thomas of New-York—Rate Cutting Policy Will Probably Cease.

The stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company (the Seaboard Air Line) held their annual meeting in Portsmouth, Va., yesterday, and to the surprise of many of the persons interested the old Board of Directors and President Hoffman were re-elected without any controversy or discussion. This action, following so closely the publication of the belligerent circulars issued by Stockholder Gill on the one side, and President Hoffman on the other, was suggestive of a truce on the part of the opposing factions.

Private information received in New-York, however, explains the apparent harmony. Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Samuel Thomas are understood to have secured the control of the property by the recent purchase of two or three large blocks of the stock. Col. Harvey of New-York, who was the only New-Yorker in yesterday's meeting, is believed to have attended as Mr. Ryan's representative. The fact that R. Curzon Hoffman was re-elected President on the motion of his antagonist, Gen. Gill, President of the Baltimore Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, is indicative of harmony only in one way, and that is that President Hoffman's rate-cutting policy is to be stopped.

Following are the names of the Directors elected: Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia, L. R. Watts of Portsmouth, Va.; Louis McLane of Baltimore, W. W. Fuller of Durham, N. C.; B. B. Gordan, in place of Enoch Pratt deceased, and Charles D. Fisher of Baltimore. President, R. C. Hoffmann of Baltimore. The Executive Committee comprises Louis McLane, C. D. Fisher, and B. B. Gordan.

Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Thomas control two other railroads in the South. On the 1st of this month they took possession by purchase of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Road, and on the 3d of this month they assumed control of the Port Royal and Augusta. The two companies were consolidated under the name of the Charleston and Western Carolina, and they constitute a system 343 miles long. J. B. Oleveland is President and W. A. C. Ewen is Vice President. Territorially the consolidated lines are so situated that they could be connected with the Seaboard Air Line to advantage.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 6.—The stockholders' meeting of the Seaboard Air Line, which was held at the general offices of the company in Portsmouth to-day, and which it was anticipated would be the stormiest session ever held by the Directors of the road, was entirely harmonious. Mr. R. Curzon Hoffmann, under whose management the road entered into the field of rate-cutting competition, was unanimously re-elected President, and the old Board of Directors were re-elected. Mr. Basil B. Gordan was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Enoch Pratt of Baltimore.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Annual Report Issued in London—Decrease in Passenger Business.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway is published here to-day. The report shows the gross receipts for the year to have been £1,707,539, and the working expenses £1,218,244. Adding to this showing of receipts the amount received from the International Bridge Company and to the expenses the interest on the securities of controlled lines and other interest obligations, leaves the net revenue receipts £579,471 and the net revenue charges £574,812. The Chicago and Grand Trunk Line shows a net revenue deficiency of £54,666 and the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee a deficiency of £32,054, leaving the Grand Trunk a net revenue deficiency of £82,062.

The decrease in the number of passengers carried is 59,497, and the decrease in passenger receipts £1,537. The report also shows a decrease of £575 in the mail receipts, and an increase of £5,355 in the receipts from the expressage of small parcels. The increase of freight and live stock traffic is £154,075, as compared with the first half year of 1895.

The Directors have thought it prudent to conclude with and co-operate with the city authorities in an arrangement for the erection of a new grain elevator at Portland, Me., which is urgently needed in view of the increased capacity of the steamers which are now crossing the Atlantic. The amount required is $200,000, which will be subscribed by the banks and the City of Portland under the guarantee of the company of the payment of interest at 4 per cent.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the President, revisited Canada and the United States last Spring and personally conferred with General Manager Hays and the other executive officers of the company upon important matters. In view of the continued business depression in Canada and the United States, which has been intensified by the election campaigns in both countries, a return to the normal operations of railways could hardly be expected, but the board was confident that with the removal of these disturbing influences the Grand Trunk is in as good a position to avail itself of any improvement as any of the trunk lines.

General Manager Hays, the report adds, has applied himself to his work with zeal and energy, and the Directors confidently anticipate that a gradual improvement of the affairs of the company will result from the various measures which he has introduced into the system.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—President Fordyce's Comments.

In his annual report, just issued in pamphlet form, President S. W. Fordyce of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad says: "During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the principal factors adversely affecting operating results were, first, an unusual shortage in the cotton crop of 1895-6; second, the usual business stagnation incident to Presidential election years, and, third, the commercial inactivity due to the unsettled condition of the financial system of the country. These conditions have adversely affected the movement of both freight and passenger traffic in no small degree.

"It is hoped that financial confidence may be fully restored after the Fall elections. That result being accomplished, early resumption of business activity is assured, as inactivity could not long prevail under normal financial conditions in that section of country traversed by this line of railway in the face of its natural and almost unlimited timber, agricultural, and commercial resources in process of development."

Details of traffic operations given in the report show that freight earnings decreased 9.49 per cent., passenger earnings increased 6.17 per cent., and mail and express earnings increased 7.43 per cent., operating expenses increased 2.19 per cent., and betterments and extraordinary expenses increased 34.99 per cent. The total number of passengers carried increased 11.51 per cent.

At the annual election, which occurred in St. Louis yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. George Erbelding was substituted for J. C. Otteson as Secretary.

A Close Traffic Agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—A close traffic arrangement between the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies, will go into effect Oct. 15, by which all Grand Trunk trains to and from the East will go through Buffalo. The change is an important one, and means that when Spring opens the alliance between the two railroads will bring about an increase in the train service between Chicago and New-York, and a shortening in the running schedule. The Lehigh Valley's Black Diamond special, instead of running only from New-York to Buffalo, will run through to Chicago.

This intention on the part of the Grand Trunk to help the Lehigh Valley with a fast schedule may result, it is said, in the decision on the part of the Vanderbilt lines to put on the long promised twenty-hour train between Chicago and the Atlantic. All New-York trains of the Grand Trunk system heretofore have run to Suspension Bridge, and thence, by way of Tonawanda to Batavia Junction. When the branch from Tonawanda to Depew goes into operation trains will run direct to Buffalo, thus creating a new line of competition for travel between Chicago and Buffalo.

Southern Railway Interested.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The Southern Railway Company filed a petition in the United States Court to-day asking to be allowed to intervene in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the purpose of collecting a rental of $80,250 on fifty-one miles of track between Strasburg and Harrisonburg, in Virginia. The petition alleges that the track was leased to the Baltimore and Ohio in 1873 by the Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railway Company, and has ever since been operated by the Baltimore and Ohio at a rental per year of $89,- have been handed down through the Midland and the Richmond and Danville Railways to the Southern Railroad Company.

It is alleged that the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio have power to pay such bills. A demand was made March 2 for $44,625, then due as the first semi-annual installment, and another demand for a like amount on Sept. 2 last. Neither demand has been met. The company wishes to intervene, as then it may secure an order of court for the payment of the rental.

Special Rates for Voters.

In compliance with a recommendation of the Joint Passenger Committee, the joint traffic Managers have adopted the following resolution with relation to reduced rates for voters from Washington: "That one first-class fare per capita for the round trip may be named from Washington, D. C., to points in various States named on account of voters and dependent members of their immediate families who will return to their homes to register and vote at the approaching Presidential election; the tickets to be limited to continuous passage in both directions, to be faced 'Voter,' and to be issued only on presentation of certificate giving name, occupation, and address of voter, and signed by the Chairman of the Democratic and Republican Congressional Committees respectively."

Only one ticket will be issued on each certificate, and all tickets will be limited for return passage to Nov. 10.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The retiring board appointed to meet at the Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., in May last, has been dissolved, and the following board appointed to meet there: Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Major Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon; Major Jacob R. Rawles, Fourth Artillery; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Major Thomas C. Lebo, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, Recorder.

—The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date: Major David H. Kinzie, from the Fifth Artillery to the Third Artillery; Major John R. Myrick, from the Third Artillery to the Fifth Artillery; Major Myrick will report, by letter, to the Commanding General in the Department of the East for assignment to a station.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make four visits a month during October, November, and December, 1896, from Governors Island, New-York City, to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of ten-inch disappearing gun carriages.

—First Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, now on detached service with the Second Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kan., will be relieved from further duty at that post on the arrival there of Second Lieut. John H. Christian, Second Cavalry, and will proceed to join his troop at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

—First Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania, to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of shrapnel under manufacture at that place.

—Capt. Edward G. Mathey, Seventh Cavalry, having been found by an examining board unfitted for promotion on account of physical disability, contracted in the line of duty, will proceed to his home and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

—The following transfers in the Thirteenth Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, from Company C to Company E, Lieut. G. C. Moducks from Company G to Company I, Second Lieut. E. L. Baumann from Company I to Company G.

—Capt. Charles M. Rockfeller, Ninth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and ordered to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

—Major John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer of that post for service with the troops engaged in October field exercises at that place.

—The following transfers in the Sixth Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, from Company C to Company I, and Second Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther from Company I to Company C.

—First Lieut. Robert L. Howzee, Sixth Cavalry, at his own request, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Nov. 1, and will proceed to join his troop.

—First Lieut. John P. Ryan, Sixth Cavalry, will report for duty to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Nov. 1.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

Visitors to Europe and Some Returning Tourists.

Among the passengers booked on to-day's outgoing fleet are the following:

White Star Line Steamship Teutonic, for Liverpool—W. J. Allen, George E. Beers, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Endicott, George A. Haines, Staff Commodore E. W. G. Hilliard, L. A. Macpherson, Capt. J. N. A. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Proctor, Prince and Princess Poggio Sausa Ruspoli, Col. C. Wilkowski, and F. Yznaga.

American Line Steamship Paris, for Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Capt. J. B. Bellinger, United States Army; Brewster Cameron, Major C. P. Eagan, United States Army; Gen. and Mrs. S. E. Merwin, Capt. A. Rich, Lieut. W. S. Sims, United States Navy; Charles W. Whiley, United States Consul at St. Etienne, France, and George C. Welch.

Red Star Line Steamship Noordland, for Antwerp—Richard S. Brooks, C. E. Shorer, Mrs. Charles F. Thayer, and Bradford Colt De Wolf.

Among incoming ocean travelers yesterday were the following:

American Line Steamship New-York, from Southampton—The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, Signor Barotti, C. T. Cowperthwaite, Alfred Davies, George English, Pierre English, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Marian Fish, Master Stuyvesant Fish, William Harper, Brayton Ives, Sir William Jardine, George Kemp, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Mapleson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Moore, Col. E. F. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Watrous.

Red Star Line Steamship Friesland, from Antwerp—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Corcoran, Capt. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans, United States Navy; Mrs. John C. Havemeyer, Mrs. R. J. Hoguet, the Misses Hoguet, and Prof. L. B. Paton.

COST OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Annual Meeting of the American Board in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opened at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon in the First Congregational Church here. Up to that time about a fourth of the 400 delegates had reported. The Rev. Dr. Williams, of the First Congregational Church opened the meeting with an address of welcome. The response was made by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., President of the board.

The annual reports of the Secretaries were presented. Assistant Treasurer F. G. Wiggin reported on the condition of the board's finances. His report showed the cost of missions for the year ended Aug. 31 to have been $572,533; expenses of agencies, $17,332; cost of publications, $10,852; of administration, $27,252, a total of $627,969. The total expenditures, including balance for which the board was in debt one year ago, were $743,104.

Donations for the year were $601,966; legacies, $122,830; interest on general permanent fund, $10,307; sales of curios at Honolulu, $8,000, making the total receipts $743,-104.

The Rev. E. N. Packard of Syracuse, N. Y., preached a sermon in the afternoon on "Missions and the Pentecostal Church."

Are Not Alien Contract Laborers.

Thomas Hicks, Peter Davis, Frederick J. Littledich, and M. Emile, electric-light man, property man, and two costumers, respectively, of Col. Mapleson's Opera Company, were sent to Ellis Island on the arrival of the steamship New-York yesterday. Walking Delegate William Kelly of the Theatrical Workers' Union complained that they were brought here in violation of the alien contract labor law and at less than the prevailing rate of wages. The immigration officials did not consider there was any warrant for holding the men, and they were permitted to land.

An Auctioneer's Agent Confesses.

Michael Barron, seventy years old, indicted by the Grand Jury, in connection with the movement against alleged bogus auctioneers, has been arrested by Detective Sergeant Cuff of the District Attorney's office. It is charged that Barron acted as an agent for Parker, the auctioneer arrested Monday. Barron has made a confession to Assistant District Attorney Battle. He said it was his duty to stand among the crowd during a sale and put in fictitious bids. He was arraigned before Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, and released in $1,000 bail.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	6:02	Sun sets	5:33
Moon sets	5:38		

HIGH WATER OCT. 7.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:23 A. M.	7:45 A. M.	9:34 A. M.
7:51 P. M.	8:08 P. M.	9:37 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Oct. 4
Jersey City	Swansea	Sept. 23
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 30
Massapequa	Swansea	Sept. 23
Seneca	Havana	Oct. 3
Venezuela	La Guayra	Oct. 1

THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Oct. 5
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Sept. 26
Istria	Southampton	Sept. 23
Trave	Southampton	Sept. 30

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 30
El Sud	New-Orleans	Oct. 4
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Oct. 1
Hubert	Barbadoe	Oct. 1
Scandia	Hamburg	Sept. 27
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Sept. 26
St. Louis	Southampton	Oct. 3
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 6
Ville de Brest	Gibraltar	Sept. 27

SATURDAY, OCT. 10.

La Touraine	Havre	Oct. 3
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 3
Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 3

SUNDAY, OCT. 11.

Allianca	Colon	Oct. 4
El Mar	New-Orleans	Oct. 6
Mohican	Antwerp	Sept. 27
St. Irene	Shields	Sept. 26
Seminole	Jacksonville	Oct. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Lampasas	Oct. 7	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
C. of Wash'g'n	Oct. 7	Havana	113 Wall St.
Paris	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 7	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 8	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Oct. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Oct. 8	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Oct. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Oct. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
City of Rome	Oct. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Oct. 10	Jamaica	24 State St.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Georgian	Oct. 10	London	22 State St.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	Oct. 10	W'd'd Is.	37 Broadway.
Panama	Oct. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Vigilancia	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	Oct. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Oregon	Oct. 10	Naples	61 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Oct. 13	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Andes	Oct. 13	Gonaives	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
La Guayra	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seneca	Oct. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Spree	Oct. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Valencia	Oct. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Oct. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	Oct. 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Oct. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 24	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 24	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Oct. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Oct. 24	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Lahn	Oct. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Oct. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Oct. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Edam	Oct. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Oct. 31	London	1 Broadway.
Bretagne	Oct. 31	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 31	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Oct. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	Oct. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Oct. 31	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Nov. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Nov. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Nov. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Clive	Nov. 4	N'ples, Ge'a	61 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Nov. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico Sept. 29 and Havana Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Falls of Bracklinn, (Br.,) Wilson, Sourabaya July 28, Kraksom 28th, Samarang Aug. 1, Aden 24th, Port Said 31st, Gibraltar Sept. 12, and Delaware Breakwater Oct. 5, with sugar to Smith & Schipper; vessel to Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Genoa Aug. 27, Girgenti Sept. 1, Catania 4th, Messina 11th, Almeria 19th, and Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. today.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Santos Sept. 5, Rio Janeiro 12th, and Bahia 17th, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Gates, London Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Columbia, Glover, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston Sept. 25, St. Ann's Bay 25th, Montego Bay 26th, Milk River 28th, Kingston 29th, and St. Ann's Bay 30th, with mdse. and passengers to W. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 1, and Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Sept. 23 and Boulogne 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 P. M. to-day.

SS New-York, with mdse. and passengers, arrived last evening.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

Sailed.

SS Deutschland, for Flushing; F. W. Brune, for Baltimore; Madeline, for Wilmington, N. C.; Bovic, for Liverpool; Havel, for Bremen, via Southampton; Sirlon, for Manchester; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Excelsior, for New-Orleans; Colombia, for Bocas del Toro.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 6, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light air, cloudy, thick outside.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Collen, from New-York Sept. 26 for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Strathnevis, (Br.,) Capt. Pattie, from Japan and China, sld. from Algiers for New-York Sept. 29.

SS Queen Margaret, (Br.,) Capt. McKersie, sld. from Calcutta for New-York Oct. 2.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York Oct. 3.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Oct. 4.

SS Karmania, (Br.,) Capt. McGavin, from Naples for New-York passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Boyce, sld. from Santos for New-York to-day.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Montevideo Sept. 10.

SS Port Darwin, (Br.,) Capt. Warey, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Antwerp Oct. 4.

SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Le Boutillier, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinton, from New-York Sept. 20 for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Auriga, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 1 A. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Clan Buchanan, (Br.,) Rankine, from Delagoa Bay Aug. 21 for New-York, was spoken Sept. 13, in lat. 27 S., long. 9 E.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Aug. Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Richmond Hill, (letters must be directed "per Richmond Hill";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour or sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.")

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix, St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie and Greytown, per steamship Ardandhu, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ardandhu";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SUNDAY.—At 4 AM for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Dominic, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dominic.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. §10 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. §10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Oct. 10 and up to Nov. §1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1896.

POISONED BY CHLOROFORM.

Hospital Authorities Not Blamed for Edna Farson's Death.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy yesterday in the body of little Edna Farson, the child who died at Roosevelt Hospital while under the influence of chloroform. She had been knocked down Monday forenoon and bit her tongue nearly in two. The autopsy showed that she died from chloroform poisoning and loss of blood. Dr. O'Hanlon does not believe the hospital authorities are in any way responsible for the child's death.

Gustave Zerbst of 640 Eleventh Avenue proved to be the man who caused the child to fall. When he learned the child was hurt he surrendered to the police, and when arraigned before Coroner Hoeber was paroled until to-day. The police believe the case was purely one of accident.

Receiver's Power to Assess.

On behalf of former members of the United State Mutual Accident Association of this city, Raphael J. Moses applied to Justice Beekman, sitting at Special Term in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an injunction to restrain Henry Winthrop Gray, receiver of the association, from levying assessments upon its former members. Justice Beekman denied the motion.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland,ep.$1 up,ap.$3 up
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal.W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p. $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e.